

# HISTORIA

## *Plantarum Succulentarum :*

COMPLECTENS,

**Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,**

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREI, MELOCARDUM

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, putà Naturam, in TABELLIS  
ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

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DECA S. I

---

A RICARDO BRADLEY, Regiæ Societatis Socio.

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LONDINI:

Impensis AUTHORIS, MDCCXVI.

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LONDINI:

Impensis AUTHORIS, MDCCXVI.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF *17th*  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOID'S (or FIG-MARY-  
GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-  
THISTLES, and such others as are not  
capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*.

With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

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DECADE I.

---

*K* By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR. MDCCXVI.

THE HISTORY

OF THE PLANTS

OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE PLANTS OF THE

P. M.

Jos. Banks

With short Descriptions and Manner of Culture

DECADE I

By Richard B. Banks, F.R.S.

LONDON:

Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand, 1789.



Viro HONORATISSIMO,  
*ROBERTO BALLE*, Armigero,

In PRÆDIO Suo Suburbano

*Vulgo* Cambden-House,

I N

*Comitatu Middlesexiae,*

Regiæ Societatis S O C I O,

Hanc Primam DECADEM Succulentarum Plantarum, in Tesseram veri Obsequii  
ea qua par est Observantia,

D. D. D.

 RICHARD BRADLEY.



To my Honour'd Friend,  
**ROBERT BALLE, Esq;**

O F  
**CAMBDEN-HOUSE,**

IN THE

**County of *Middlesex*,**

A N D

**Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY:**

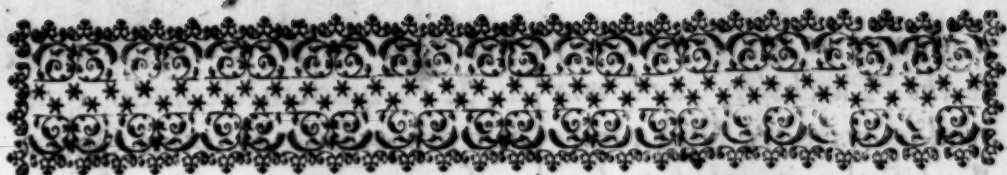
As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many  
Favours; This first *Decade* of *Succulent*  
*Plants*, with all due Respect, is most hum-  
bly Presented and Dedicated,

By,

His most Oblig'd, most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

**RICHARD BRADLEY.**



## Ad Lectorem.



AM ante aliquot retrò annos colligere incepti ejus Generis Plantas quæ com-  
modè in hoc Tractatu describi possent; quo, quinquaginta figuras tantum, quemadmodum ego tum temporis cogitabam, contineri volui. Sed postquam rem ipsam perpendissem, satis vidi utilitatem meam ex Studio Botanico, aded fore modicam atque tenuem, ut Tabellarum Aenearum Sculpturam ne vix quidem penderet, mutavi consilium aliquandiu illas reddendi publicas, donec Amicorum tandem rogationibus (qui hoc Institutum meum planè neglectum iri noluerunt; cum jamjam Tabellæ plures essent perfectæ resumlerim priora mea consilia,

## To the Reader.



*I* is now some Years since I have began to collect such Plants as might properly take place in the following Treatise; which at first was design'd to have contain'd fifty Figures only; but finding that the Spirit of Botany was not powerful enough to pay the expence of Engraving the Copper-Plates, I have for some time discontinued my Thoughts of Publishing it; till now, at the Desire of some Friends (who are unwilling the Design should be totally laid aside, when many Tables are already finish'd) I have renew'd my former Resolution of Printing it; but in such

## To the Reader.

*a Manner as will be more easy to the Purchaser, and may tend to make the Design more Perfect than it could have been in the first proposed Method.*

*The Publishing of these Icons in Decades, will give me Liberty (if I meet with Encouragement) to continue the Designing and Engraving of every Succulent Plant which is or can be discover'd either by my self or Correspondents; but as it will not be possible for me to Collect at once all of one Tribe, so I shall not be capable of observing any strict Order in the Ranging and Classing of them.*

*Before I conclude, I must acquaint my Reader, that whatsoever Figures I shall Publish, will be (as near as I can make them) perfect Copies of those Plants they are to represent, and shall be Engraved by the best Hands.*

## Ad Lectorem.

*illas cum vulgo communicandi, & ea quidem Methodo, quæ & Emptoribus, & totius Operis perfectioni, quam prima descripta Methodus, longè accommodatior est & convenientior.*

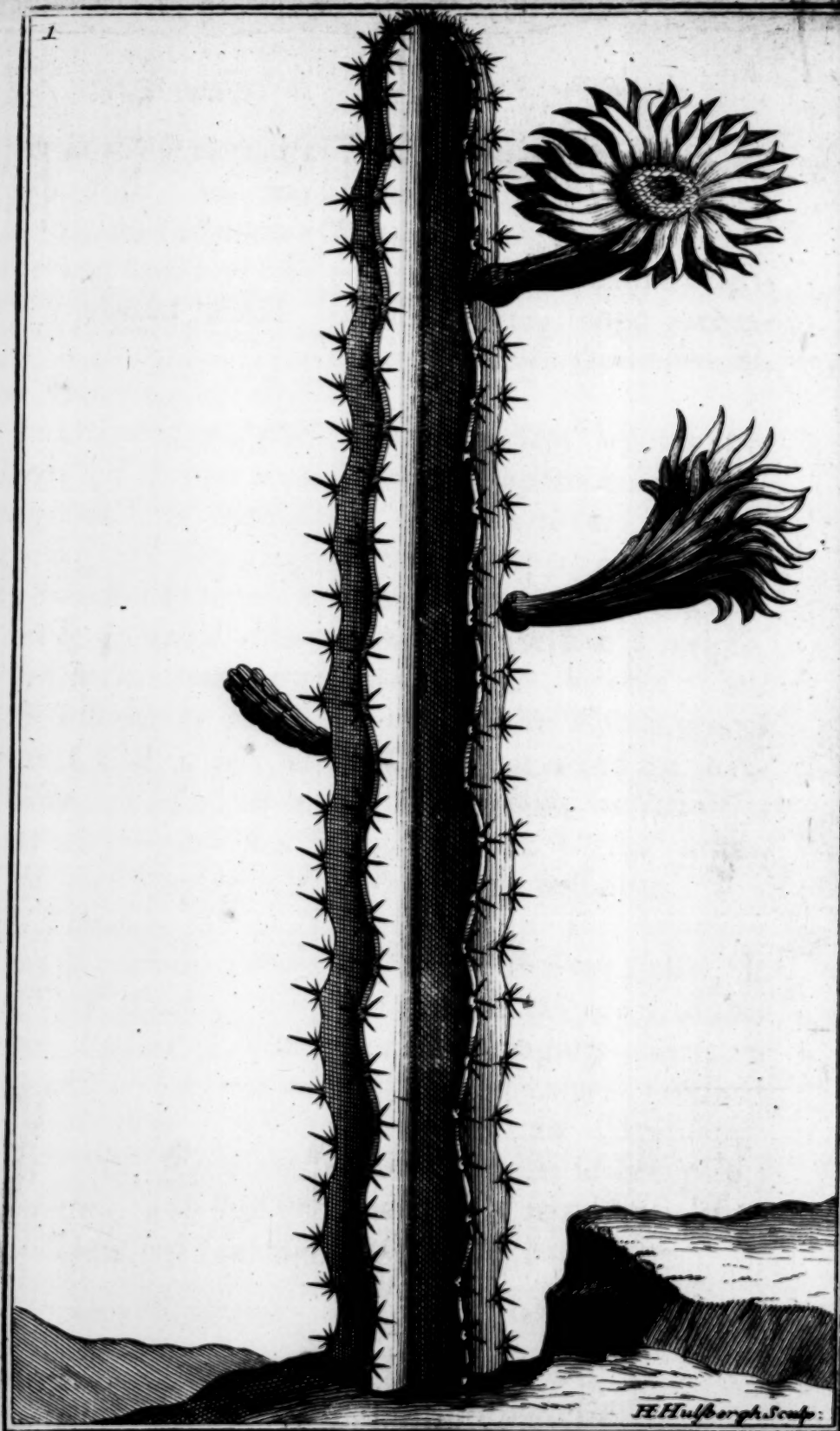
*Editio harum Iconum per Decades, temporis mihi præbebit satis (si ex re mea, id laboris fore percepero) ut describantur & insculpantur aliæ Succulentæ Plantæ sive à meipso, sive ab amicis detectæ. Sed quemadmodum Plantæ omnes ejus Classis una vice à me inveniri non possunt, ita ratio illas disponendi in Classes certas, observare non possumus.*

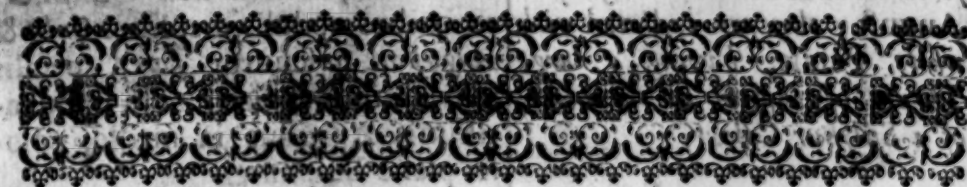
*Denique, Benevole Lector, sic tu tibi persuadeas velim, omnes Plantarum Imagines quas tecum sum communicaturus, genuinarum Plantarum Expressiones erunt (quantum id fieri possit) verissimæ, & ab optimis elaboratæ Sculptoribus.*





*Cactus hexagonus* Linn. Sp. pl. p. 667.





**Cereus erectus maximus**  
**Americanus hexangu-**  
**laris, flore albo radiato.**

Great upright **Coch-**  
**Chistle.**



**A**DAMUS HOLT vir  
 longe ingeniosissimus,  
 in Aedibus Episcopi  
 Londinensis quæ sunt  
 in Oppido vulgo Ful-  
 ham, primus erat inter  
 Britannos qui coluit fovitque  
 Plantam hanc quam aspicias pul-  
 cherrimam. Cujus ex terra Ortus  
 mirabilis profecto est visu. Surgit  
 etenim Columnæ adinstar, foliis  
 ramisque vacua, pedes viginti plus  
 minus alta; quemadmodum in  
 Horto Medico Amstelodamensi, &  
 Lugduni Batavorum ipse vidi:  
 Gramineâ viriditate nitet, formâ  
 plerumque sexangularis est, & ali-  
 quando septem ostentat angulos,  
 in quorum extremitatibus spina-  
 rum extant noduli, fusci cujusdam



**T**His Beautiful Plant  
 was first rais'd in  
 England, by the  
 Ingenious Mr. A-  
 dam Holt, at the  
 Bishop of Lon-  
 don's Palace at Fulham. It is  
 wonderful to see this Plant rise  
 out of the Earth in a Pillar-like  
 Form, shooting directly upwards,  
 without Leaves or Branches, till  
 it will attain to the height of about  
 twenty Foot, as I have seen it in  
 the Gardens of Amsterdam  
 and Leyden. It is of a  
 Grass-green Colour, for the most  
 part it has six, but some  
 times seven Ribs. On the  
 Edges are Knots of Spines of  
 a light brown, representing little  
 Stars,



Stars, from these Knots come forth the Flowers about July or August; they are radiated with white Petals, having a large Thrum of Apices in the midst, of a Sulphur Colour.

The whole Flower, when it is Blown, is about four Inches over; but as yet, the Fruit has not come to Perfection in Europe, notwithstanding it has blossom'd in the Gardens of Versailles, Amsterdam, Leyden, and those belonging to Sir Richard Child, Bart. at Wansted, in Essex.

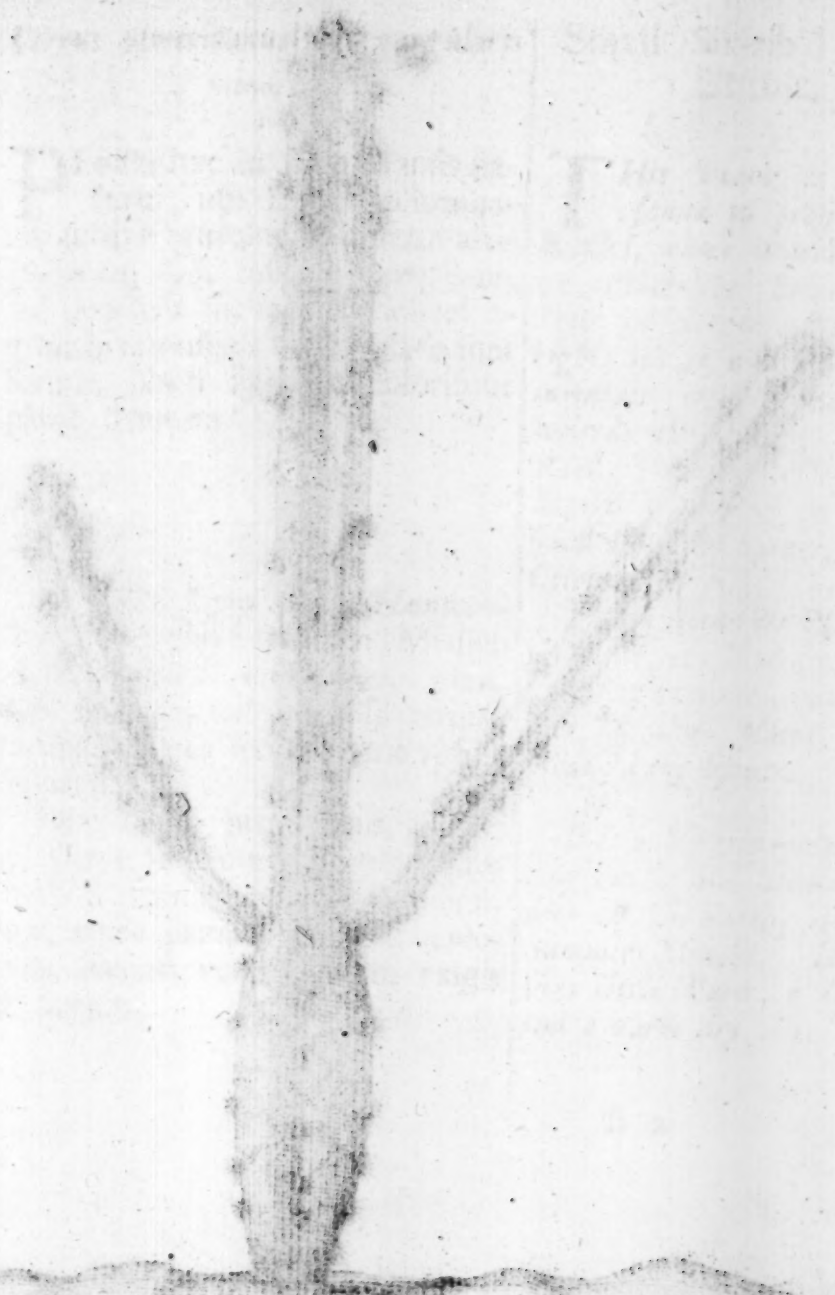
The Top of this Plant being cut off in the Summer Months, may be planted in the Earth, and will strike Root. It must have little Water and a dry Air, but it is the least tender of any in this Tribe.

coloris ad albedinem aliquantulum accedentis, stellulis non dissimiles; ex quibus nodulis, mensibus Julio & Augusto, nascuntur flores, petalis albicantibus radiati, cum frequentissimis Apicibus in medio, coloris planè Sulphurei.

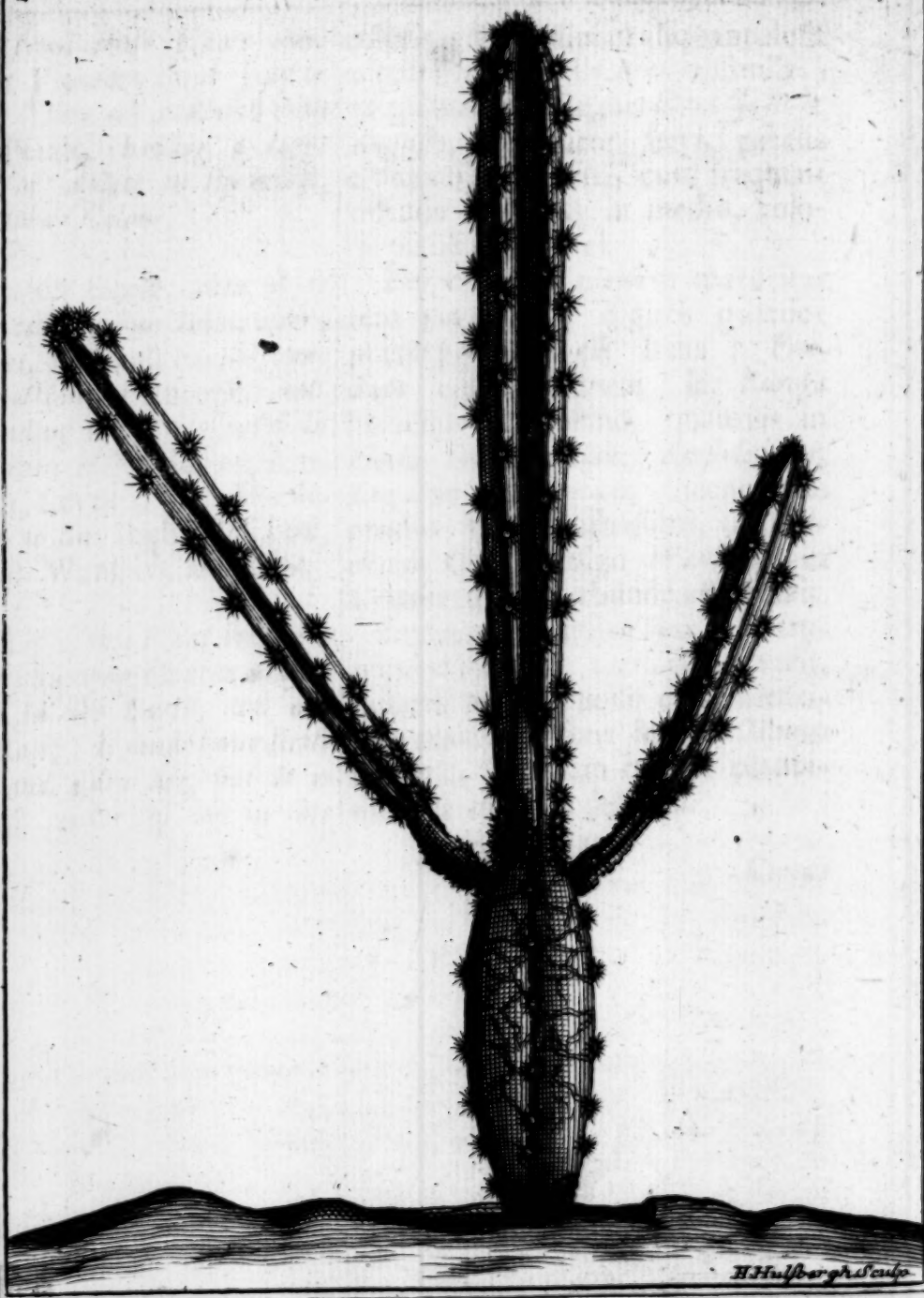
Flos cum ad plenam maturitatem pervenerit, digitos quatuor præterpropter est latus; Fructum ejus maturum in Europa hæcenus vidit nemo, quamvis in Horto Regis Gallia, Amstelodami, Lugduni Batavorum, necnon in prædio viri Illustrissimi, D. Richardi Child, vulgò Wansted, in Comitatu Essex, abundè effloruerit.

Summitatem hujus Plantæ si amputaveris, & in terra plantaveris, radices aget; modò eam identidem aqua asperferis & Aere libero tenueris, omnium quippe plantarum est minime delicata.

**Cereus**



BOL





*Cereus Americanus Hexangularis minor.*

Small Six-rib'd Torch-  
Thistle.

**P**Lanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur, ubi formæ columnaris emittit ramulos ad tantam altitudinem, ut se sustinere nequeant, sed deorsum inclinando radices agunt, hi ramusculi sexangularis sunt formæ, obfiti spinulis, colorisque planè straminei.

In villa Regia vulgò Hampton-Court, necnon in Horto Medico Amstelodamensi vidi hanc plantam, quidem, sed in nullo horum locorum flores ferentem me vidisse memini.

Eam facillè propagabis, modò in Terra eam digitum unum profundam plantaveris Æstivis mensibus, aquæ parum, terram levio-rem, Aerem vero calidum exigit & siccum.

**T**His Plant is commonly found to prosper among Rocks, where it will put forth its Pillar-like Stems several Foot in length, shooting upright, till it wants Strength to maintain it self, and inclines towards the Earth, and takes Root. The Stems of this sort are Six-rib'd, bearing on the Edges small Knots of Spines, of a Straw Colour.

I have seen this Plant in the Gardens of Hampton-Court, and Amsterdam; but at neither of those places has it yet produc'd any Flower.

It is easily propagated, by setting one of the Stems an Inch deep in the Earth, during the Summer Months. It requires very little Water, a light Soil, and a warm dry Air.

Three-ribb'd Corch.  
Chistle.

**T**His Plant is found growing in stony Places, striking Root as it runs on the Ground, and increasing plentifully. The Leaves (if we may so call them) are three corner'd, of a Grass-green Colour, set with Knots of small yellowish Spines on the Edges. I have seen one of these Leaves near three Foot in length, with above forty Roots springing out from the sides of it; but, as yet, it has produc'd no Flower with us, notwithstanding there are some Extraordinary large Plants of this Sort in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, which strike root in the Walls of the Conservatory, and are near sixteen foot high.

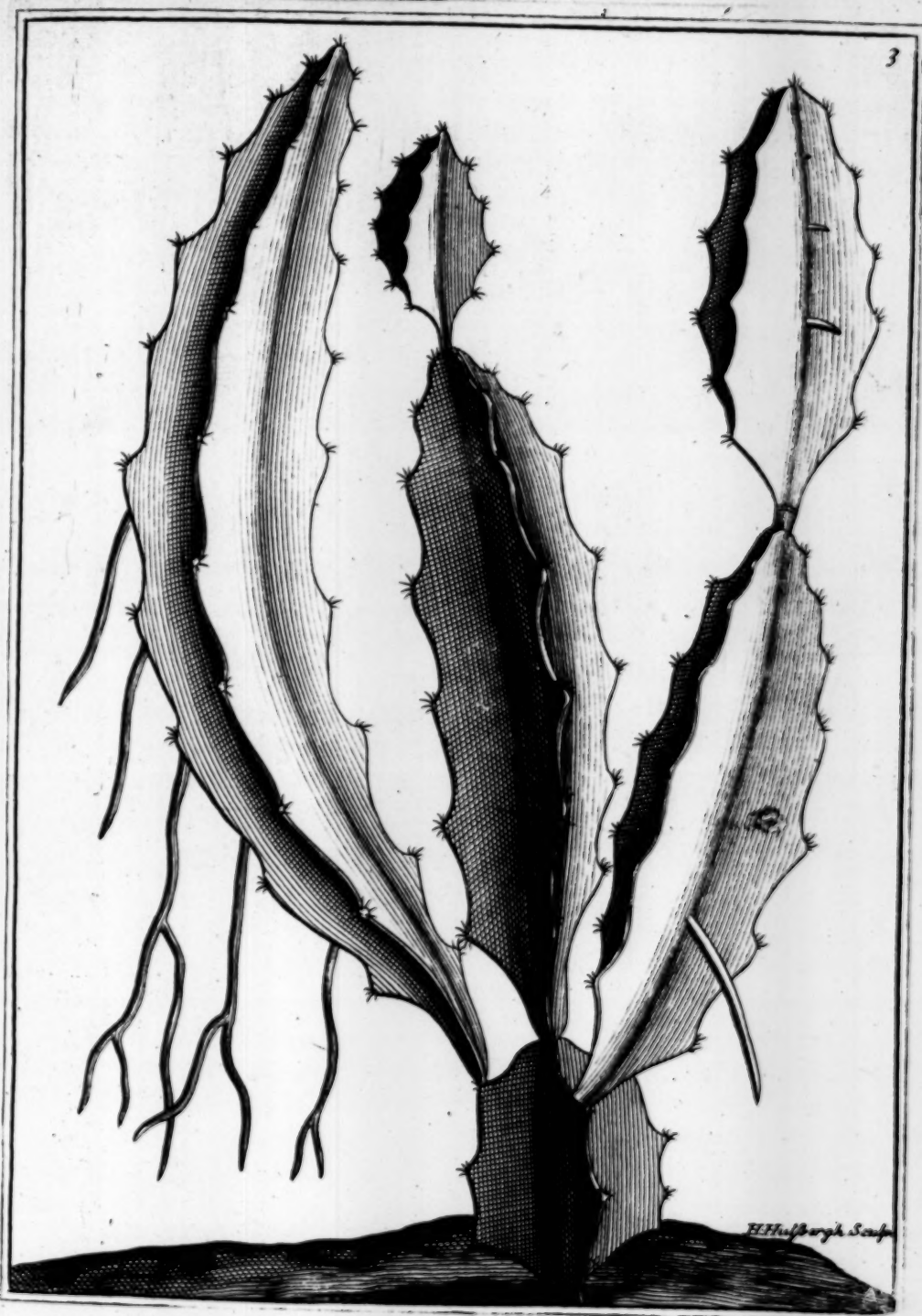
This Plant requires little Water, and a very dry warm Air, for which Reason it is always kept within Doors.

*Cereus Americanus Triangularis radicosus.*

**P**Lanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur, agens radices amplissimeundo, folia ejus (si ea appellatione illa insignire fas sit) triangularis sunt figuræ, & gramineæ viriditatis, spinosis nodulis colore subflavidis, extremitates ejus armatas vides, folia tres pedes longa vidi, radices quadraginta vel eo plures ex suis fimbriis in terram agentia. Nullos hætenus in Anglia protulit Flores, etiamsi in Palatio vulgò Hampton-Court, plantæ ejus generis inveniantur amplissimæ, sedecim circiter pedes altæ, in Muros Hypocausti radices suas agentes. Planta hæc irriganda est subinde, in Aere sicco & valde calido conservanda est, quamobrem sub tecto retinenda est sedulo.

Opuntia

*Cactus triangularis*

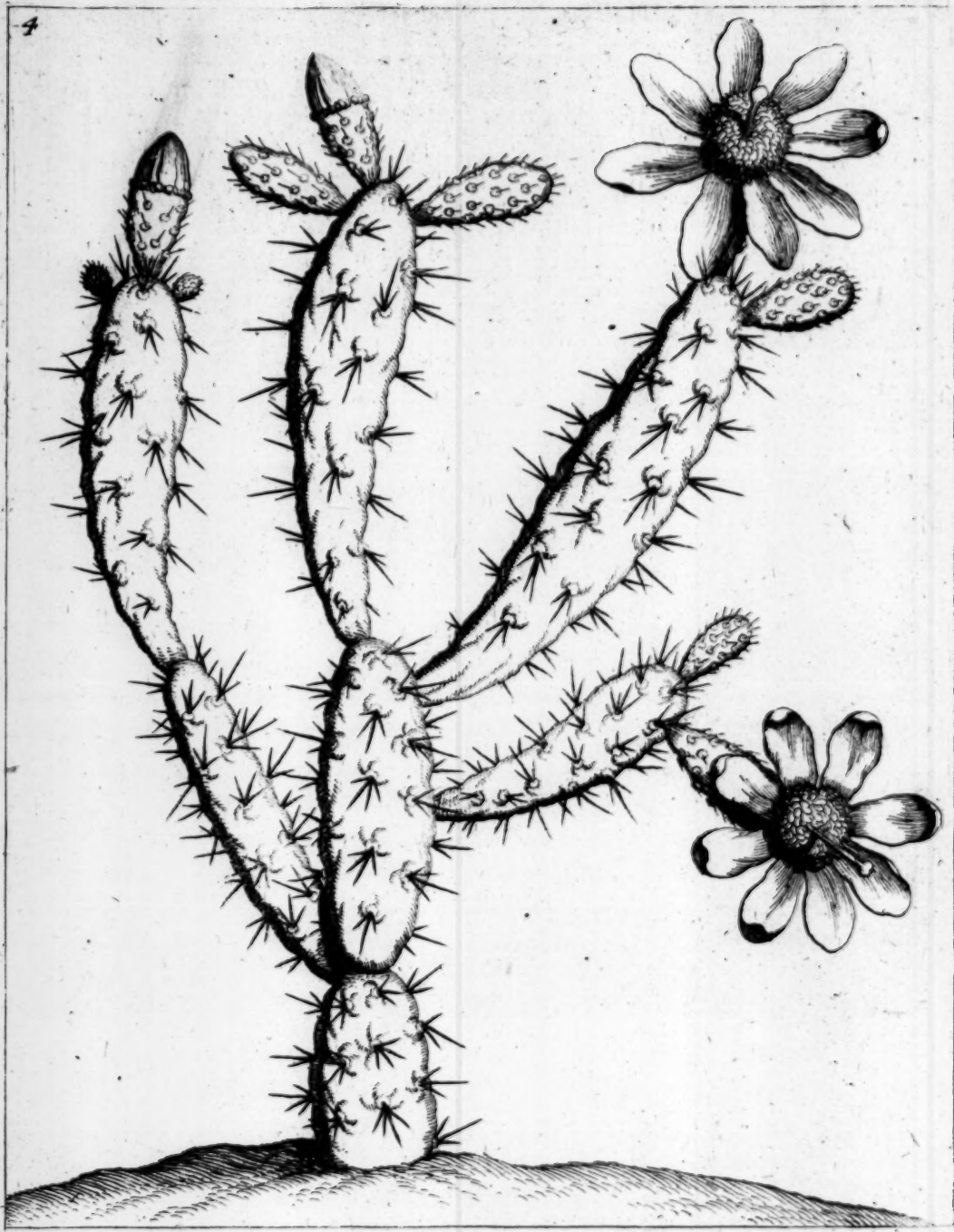


*Cactus triangularis.* Linnaeus. *Sp. Pl.* p. 669.

B<sup>Ⓢ</sup>L



BOL



*Cactus curassavicus*. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 670.

*Opuntia minima Americana, spinosissima, flore Sulphureo.*

**P**Lanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur; folia ejus quæ plerumque longa sunt digitos duos, frequentissimis obfita spinulis, colore flavidis; planta ipsa longitudine pedes duos raro superat in nostris regionibus, ubi hæctenus nullos protulit Fructus neque Flores, nisi in Prædio vulgò Badminton (cura & arte Illustrissimæ Dominæ Ducissæ de Beaufort, piæ memoriæ, reique naturalis faultricis maximæ) ubi hæc planta, mense Junio emisit flores, cujus Petala sulphurei sunt coloris, Apices ejus vero albicantes aliquantulum. Fructus ejus ad magnitudinem justam quidem, ad maturitatem vero non pervenerunt.

Propaganda est hæc planta si ejus folia separatim in terram profunda semidigitum plantaveris, & modicè irrigaveris aquâ.

*Pinpillow, or Minion PRICKLY PEAR.*

**T**HIS Plant is found growing in Stony places; the Leaves of it are commonly about two Inches in length, and are very thick sett with Spines of a Straw-colour; the whole Plant seldom exceeds two Foot high in our Climate, where it has not been known to produce either Flower or Fruit, unless in the Gardens at Badminton, belonging to that incomparable Patroness of Natural Learning, the late Dutchesse of Beaufort, by whose excellent Skill and Direction, this Plant was brought to blossom about June; the Petals of the Flowers are of a Sulphur Colour, the Apices more inclining to White; the Fruit, altho' it was full grown, did not come to Maturity.

This Plant is propagated by setting single Leaves of it about half an Inch deep in the Earth, and requires very little Water.

Starr



Star-pointed Ficoid, or Fig-  
Marygold, of the Cape  
of Good-hope.

**T**HIS Ficoid (or Fig-  
Marygold) is of quick  
growth, but seldom exceeds the  
height of two Foot in our Gardens;  
the Leaves of this, and many  
others of this Tribe, are set on  
in cross pairs at the Joints,  
they are of a bright Green, ele-  
gantly variegated with little Vessels  
which compose their Covering;  
these Leaves are adorn'd at their  
points with Star-like Thorns, very  
Whise and Tender.

The Flowers shew themselves  
about August, they are Radiated,  
and of a beautiful Purple Colour;  
but I have not yet seen any Ripe  
Fruit of this Plant in England;  
although this kind is common e-  
nough in every curious Garden.

We may propagate this sort, by  
setting the Slips of it in the Earth  
about June or July; it will bear  
Watering, and may be exposed to  
the open Air from May till about  
October; for this, and all others  
of the same Tribe, delight to be  
abroad when the Air is not too  
sharp.

*Ficoides Capensis, frutescens, Fo-  
lio tumido, extremitate stellata,  
Flore purpureo.*

**F**icoides hæc citissime crescit,  
sed in nostris hortis pedes  
duos altitudine raro superat; hujus  
aliarumque plantarum ejusdem  
familia, folia per pares cruciatim  
sunt posita in articulationibus, co-  
lorem si respicias viriditatis sunt  
splendentissimæ, eleganter varie-  
gata vasculis dicta folia regentibus,  
quæque in summitatibus suis stella-  
ta sunt, cum albicantibus spinulis  
iisque tenerrimis.

Mense Augusti flores emittit ra-  
diatos, eosque elegantissimos pur-  
purei coloris. Fructus hujus plantæ  
in Anglia hæcenus me vidiſſe non  
memini, quamvis passim apud  
Hortulanos curiosiores inveniendæ  
est hæc planta.

Eam propagabis facile si ejus  
ramusculum in terram inserueris  
mensibus Junii & Julii; irriganda  
est subinde, in Aere libero manere  
potest ab initio mensis Maii,  
ad mensem Octobrem usque; hæc  
planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ,  
amant Aerem liberum, nisi planè  
nimis frigidum.

*Ficoides*



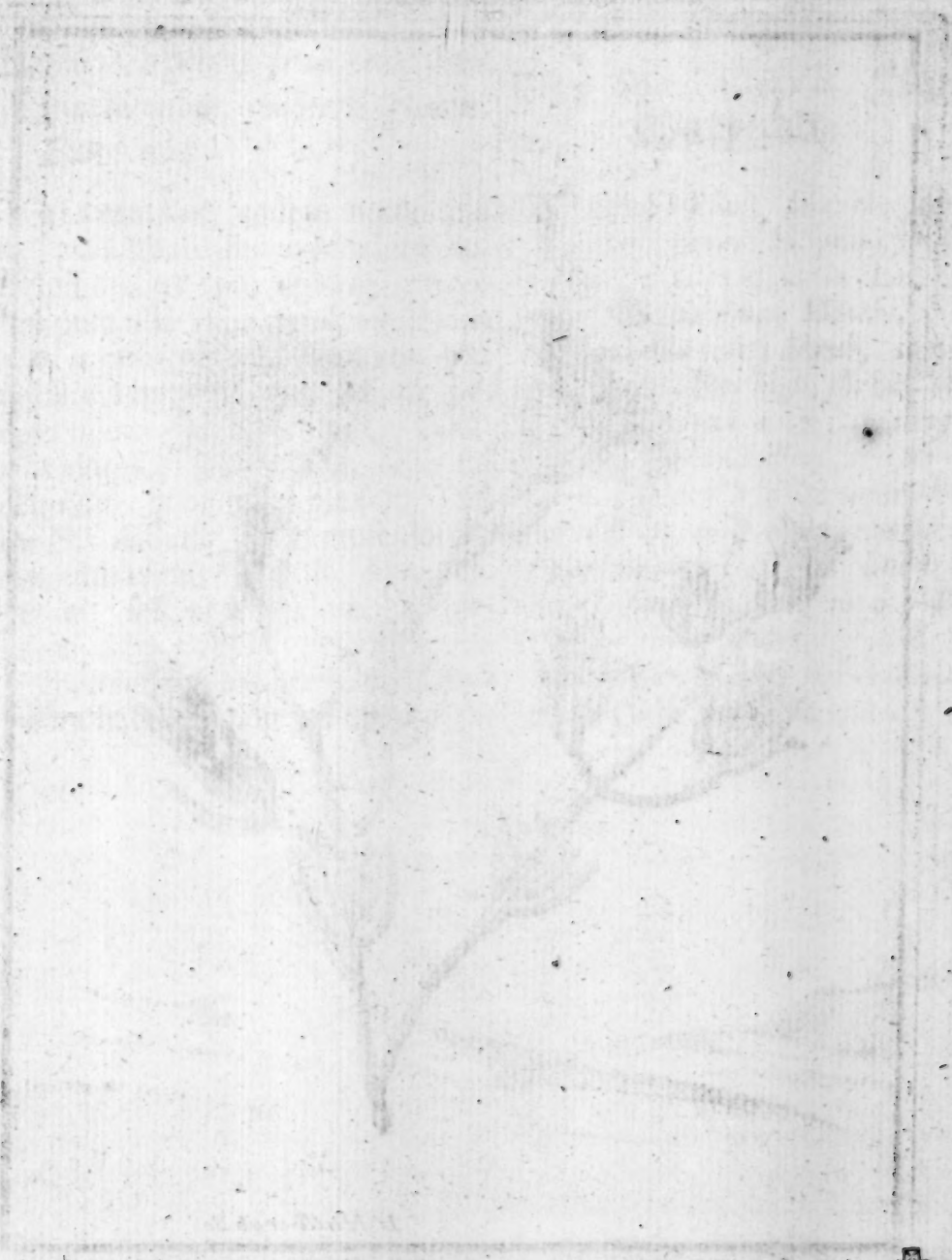


H. Hulstberg Sc.

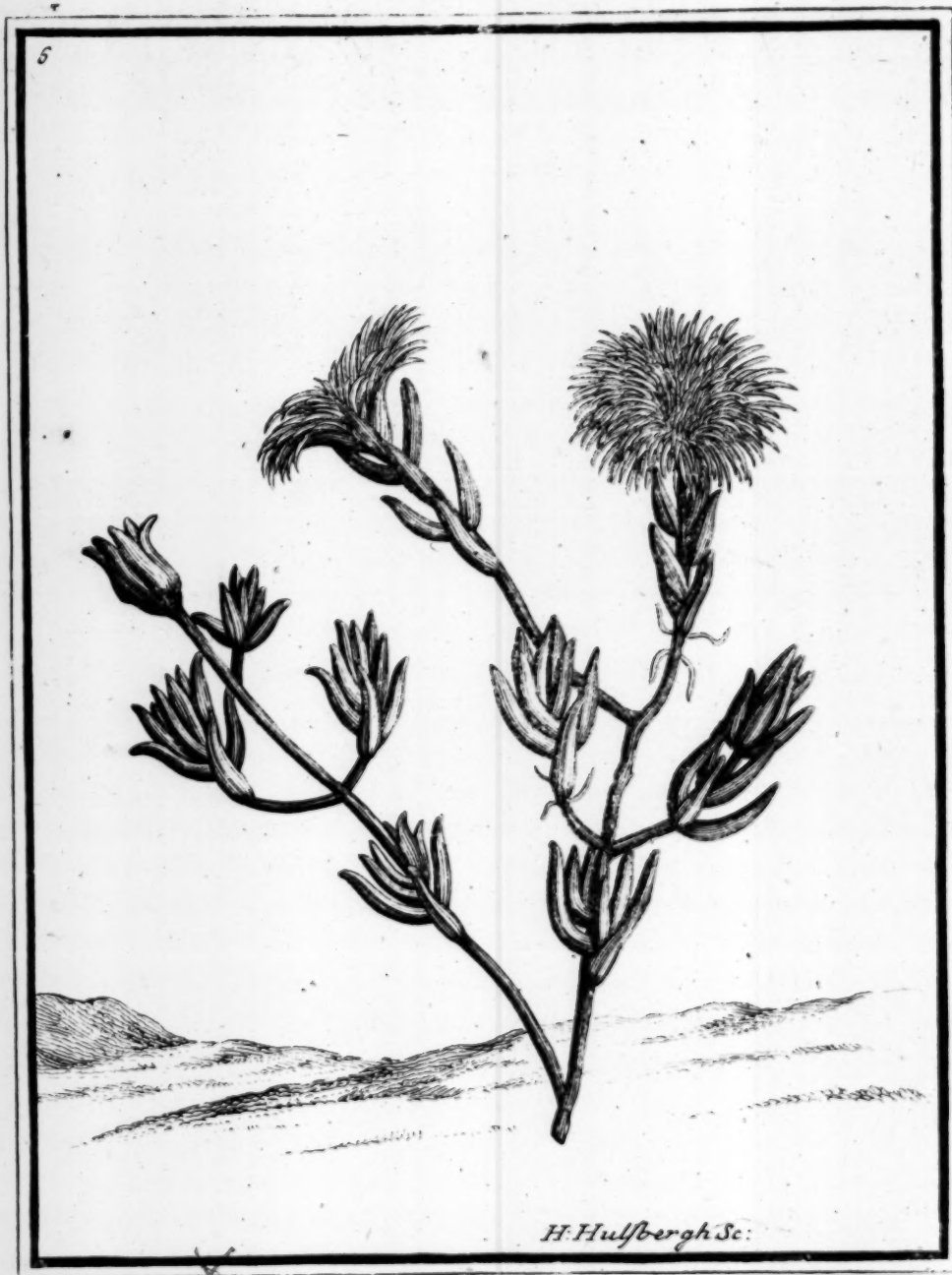
*Mesembryanthemum barbatum.*

Linn. Sp. pl. p. 891.





BOL



*Mesembryanthemum splendens.*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 689.



*Ficoides Capensis frutescens, Foliis teretibus confertis glaucis, Flore albo.*

**P**Lanta hæc, eodem modo quo illa quam supra proximè descripsimus est propaganda, mensibus puta æstivis inferendo in terram ejus ramusculum; formam præ se fert Arbusculi pulcherrimi, pedem unum plus minus alti. Caulis ejus durescit & lignescit, folia racematim proferens glauca. Ad media Æstatis in ramusculorum extremitatibus emittit flores argentei, sed centrum versus straminei fere coloris.

*Fructus ejus maturos Britannia nostra hactenus non protulit.*

Grey Spindle-leav'd **Fig**  
**Marygold.**

**T**HIS Plant, like the former, may be propagated by Planting Slips of it in Earth, during the Summer Months.

It makes a pretty Shrub, commonly about a Foot high, the Stalks become hard and woody, bearing their Leaves in Clusters, of a pale Green. About Midsummer the Flowers appear at the extremities of the Branches, of a Silver-colour, but inclining to a pale Yellow in their Center.

The Fruit of this sort has not yet ripen'd in England.

Green

*Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "Ficoides Capensis" and "Marygold".*

Green Spindle-leav'd Fig-  
Marrygold.

**T**HIS may be increas'd after the same manner as the foregoing Plant, and, like it, makes a Shrub of about a Foot high, the Stalks are woody, bearing Grass-green Leaves in pairs, at the Joints.

About October the Flowers begin to appear, of an Orange-colour before they open, but being once Blown their Petals are of a bright Yellow, only tip'd at their points with Orange.

I have not yet seen the Fruit of this Plant ripe in England.

*Ficoides Capensis frutescens, Folio tereti punctato, Petalis luteis.*

**H**ÆC Planta haud secus quam illa superius modo descripta potest propagari, Arbusculum etenim est pedem unum præterpropter altum. Caudex ejus, sunt lignosi, Folia autem Gramineæ sunt viriditatis, & ad articulationem binatim posita.

Mense Octobris Flores apparent qui pomi Aurantii referunt colorem, sed postquam sint explicati, eorum petala flavidissimi sunt coloris, sed in extremitatibus aureis variegata punctulis.

Nullus hætenus in Anglia hujus plantæ fructus, apparuit maturus.

*Ficoides*



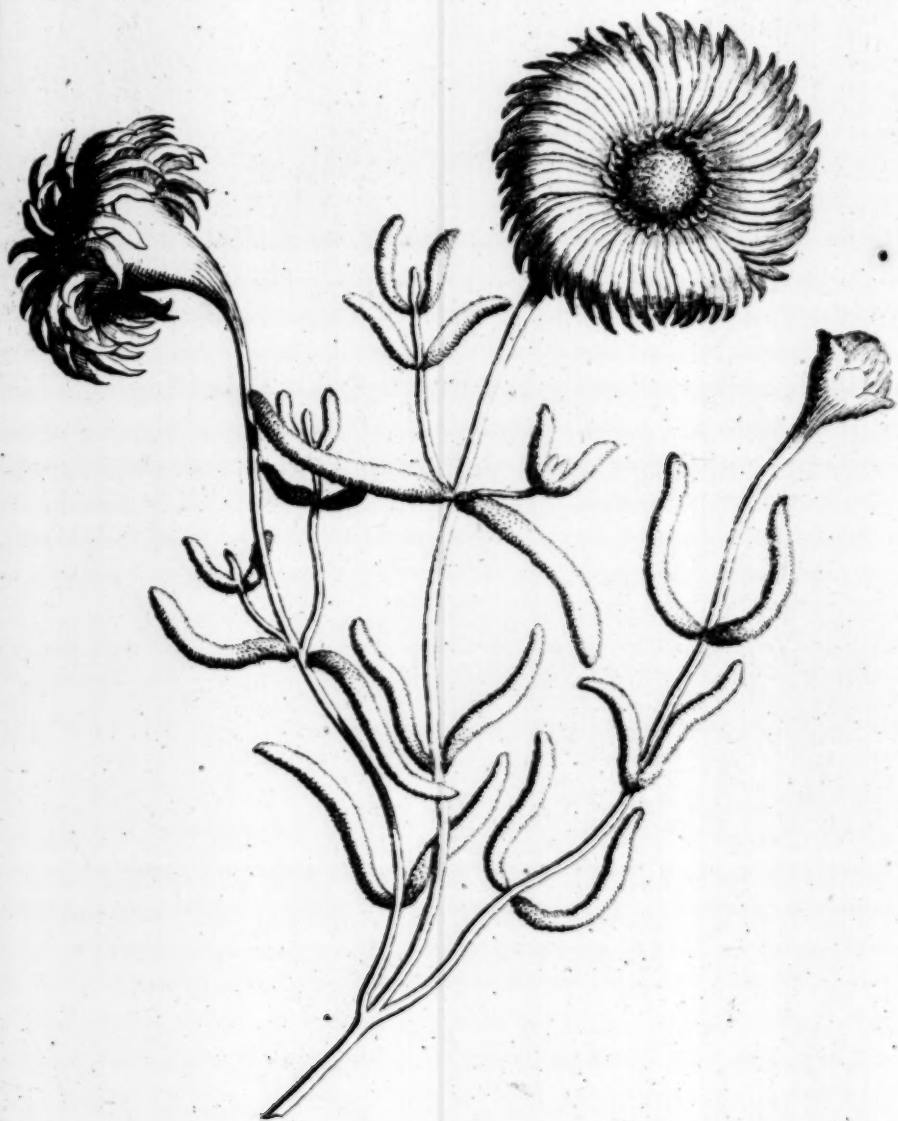
H. Hulstbergh Sculp:

*Mesembryanthemum bicolorum.*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 695.





BOL



*Mesembryanthemum micans.*  
Linna. Sp. Pl. p. 696.

*Ficoides Capensis, Folio tereti  
Argenteo, Petalis per plurimis  
Aurantiacis.*

Silver Spindle-leav'd Fig:  
Marygold.

**H**ÆC planta Arbusculum est  
superioribus non dissimile,  
eodem modo propagandum, in-  
ferendo puta in terram ejus ramu-  
culos.

*Caules* habet lignosos, fusci colo-  
ris, *Folia* per paria ex Articulationi-  
bus emittens, punctis variegata  
Argenteis, quæ, sole splendente,  
hujus plantæ pulchritudinem au-  
gent plurimum.

*Flores* ejus apparent ad ultima  
Æstivi temporis in ramulorum ex-  
tremis. *Petala* eorum de-  
nique Aurei & Aurantii mixtim  
coloris; ad meridiem se apperunt,  
quemadmodum & aliæ hujus gene-  
ris plantæ. *Fructum* maturum  
hactenus apud me non protulit.

**T**HIS Plant is a Shrub, like  
the former, easily propa-  
gated from Slips or Cuttings.

*The Stalks* are sometimes woody,  
of a Brownish Colour, bearing the  
Leaves in pairs at the Joints.  
These Leaves are seemingly pow-  
der'd with Silver, which gives a  
Beautiful Lustre to the Plant,  
when the Sun shines upon it.

*The Flowers* appear, at the latter  
end of the Summer, on the tops  
of the Branches, their Petals are  
finely intermix'd with Gold and  
Orange Colours; these Blossoms  
always open at Noon, as many o-  
thers of this Tribe usually do. The  
Fruit has not yet ripen'd with me.

C

Creeping

Creeping Spindle-Leav'd  
Fig-Marygold.

*Ficoides Capensis, humilis tereti*  
*Folia, flore coccineo.*

**T**His Ficoid (or fig Ma-  
vgold) is of quick  
Growth, running upon the Ground,  
and taking Root at every Joynt;  
the Stalks are very small and ten-  
der, bearing Leaves in Pairs, of  
a Grass-green Colour.

The Flowers shew themselves about Midsummer, at the ends of the Branches; their Petals are of a beautiful Scarlet, the Apices of a Limon Colour. I have not yet seen any Fruit of this Plant ripe in England.

**F***icoides* hæc citissimè crescit, in terram serpendo & ex qualibet articulatione dimittit radices. *Caules* graciles sunt & teneri, *Folia* binatim ferens gramineæ viriditatis, *Flores* in extremitatibus ramorum apparent coccinei planè coloris, *Apices* vero Pomi citrini colorem æmulantes; *Fructus* maturos hujus plantæ nondum vidi.

*Ficoides*

Ann. of the P. S.  
The San Diego Historical Society





H. H. Hulstberg Sculp.

*Mesembryanthemum tenuifolium.*  
*Lin. Sp. Pl. p. 693*



B  L



H. Hulbergh Sculp.

*Mesembryanthemum dolabriiforme*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 699



*Ficoides Capensis, humilis, Fol.  
Cornuo Cervina referentis, Pe-  
talis luteis, nocti-flora.*

**P**lanta hæc rarissimè superat  
digitos quinque, quæ &  
lentè admodum crescit, Caules  
ejus sunt lignosi, Folia glauca fe-  
rens binatim.

Flores in summitate ejus appa-  
rent mense Maii, coloris citrini,  
& quod observatu dignum, ante  
Solis occasum, sese nunquam ex-  
plicantes.

Ramusculi hujus Plantæ faciliè  
agunt radices mense Junii vel Ju-  
lii, terra modo sit levioris naturæ,  
Aquæ parum, Aerem temperatè  
calidum in hyeme exigit. Hæc e-  
tenim Axioma est generale &  
Verissimum, quanto succulentior  
sit planta, tanto minus exigit  
Aquæ.

FINIS.

Night-flowring Harts-horn  
Fig. Marygold.

**T**his Plant seldom exceeds  
five Inches in height, and  
is very slow of Growth, the  
Stalks are Woody, bearing the  
Leaves in Pairs, somewhat resem-  
bling Bucks-horn in their figure,  
and of a whitish green Colour.

The Flowers appear in May  
on the top of the Plant, of a  
Limon Colour, with this Singu-  
larity, That they never open till  
the Sun is gone down.

Every little Sprout of this  
Plant will take Root, being plan-  
ted in a light Soil about June  
or July; it requires little Wa-  
ter, and moderate warm Air in  
the Winter; and we may lay it  
down as a Rule, that the more  
Succulent is any Plant, so does  
it require less Water.

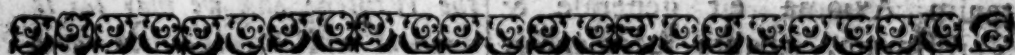
The END.

*Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a signature and date.*



N. B. **S**I qui forsitan irreperierint hoc tempore errores, in Editione altera post duos menses, Deo dante instituenda, corrigentur diligentius. Insuper te monitum esse velim, mihi firmum esse propositum ad finem primas quinquaginta Plantas complectentis Tractatuli, Tabulam Synonymorum adjicere methodicam, quandoquidem plures ex his Plantis à me descriptis, apud Authores passim notantur suis nominibus.

N. B. **T**He Errors of the Press, which may be found in this Decade, will be amended in the next, which is design'd to be Publish'd within two Month after this; and I think my self also obliged to give Notice, That as several of the Plants which will be found in this History, has already been named by Authors; so it is my Design to add, at the End of the first Fifty Plants, a Methodical Table of such Synonyms.



# HISTORIA

## *Plantarum Succulentarum:*

COMPLECTENS

**Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,**

**ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CERREUM, MELOCARDUM,**

*Aliasque ejus Generis,*

*Quæ in Horto Sicco coli non possunt.*

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in **TABELLIS**  
**ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.**

EARUNDEM

*Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura,*

---

### DECAS. II.

---

**A RICARDO BRADLEY, Regiæ Societatis Socio.**

---

LONDONI:

Impensis Authoris, prostant venales a *Gul. Mears*  
apud insigne *Agni* propè portam Templi.

CIO CICC XVII.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:  
CONTAINING

The ALOES, FICOID'S (or FIG-MARI-  
GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-  
THISTLES, and such others as are not  
capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*.  
With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

---

DECADE II.

*Jos: Banks*

---

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for *William Mears*, at the *Lamb* without *Temple bar*.  
MDCCXVII. [pr. 2 s.]

N. B. There is a small Number printed on large Paper Colour'd.



Viro Præstantissimo

**HANS SLOANE, Bar<sup>t</sup>.**

**MEDICINÆ DOCTORI,**

*Socio Collegii Medicorum Londonensi,*

ET

**SOCIETATIS REGALIS**

NEC NON

*ACADEMIÆ SCIENTIARUM* Parisiis:

In Grati animi Testimonium omni obsequio  
& officio hanc *Secundam Decadem,*

D. D. D.

*Multis illi vinculis obstrictus,*

**RICARDUS BRADLEY.**

T O  
Sir *HANS SLOANE*, Bar<sup>t</sup>.  
DOCTOR of PHYSICK,  
Fellow of the *College of Physicians*,  
And of the  
ROYAL SOCIETY,  
MEMBER of the  
*ROYAL ACADEMY*  
O F  
SCIENCES in *PARIS*:

As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many  
Favours, this *Second Decade* of *Succulent*  
*Plants* is, with all Respect, most humbly  
Dedicated and Presented,

By His

*Most Obedient Humble Servant,*

RICHARD BRADLEY.

BOL







*Aloe Americana, Folio in Longum*  
*Aculeum Abeunte C. B.*

**A**L O E hæc in hortis nostris quam alibi locorum longe est frequentior, & Aeris frigidi adeo patiens, ut hujus generis plantam per totam Hiemem a Brumâ minime læsam me Vidisse meminerim. Folia ejus ad justam magnitudinem protrusa, pedes quatuor sunt aliquando plus minus longa, lata digitos sex, crassa verò prope radicem digitos præter propter tres, colorem Glaucum planè referunt, quorum Extremitates spinis nigris sunt oblitæ.

In Villa Regia Vulgo Hampton-Court Maximam sanè ejus generis plantam Anno 1714. pullulantem vidisse memini. Scapi floriferi a plantæ

Common American A L O E.

**T**HIS Aloe is more common in our English Gardens than any other, and is so hardy that I have known it to remain abroad all the Winter without suffering by the Frost: The Leaves when they are full grown are sometimes near four foot long, six inches broad, and three thick near the Root; they are of the colour of Verdegris, beset with black Spines on their Edges.

The largest Plants of this kind that I have ever seen, were in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, where they blossom'd in the Year

1714. The Flower-Stems, which came directly out of the Center of the Plant shot upright about 17 foot high, and divided themselves into many Branches upon the Extremity of which came forth the Flowers in large Bunches of a yellow Colour, dropping a Liquor as sweet as Honey: Each Blossom was about 4 Inches in length besides the Stile and Apices which appear'd at least an Inch beyond the Petals.

These two famous Plants had no less than 5 Flower-Stems a piece, and continued their Blossom for above 12 Months and then dy'd.

The last Year a large Plant of this kind blossom'd in the Gardens belonging to his Grace the D. of Buckingham in St. James's Park; the Flower-Stem of that Plant was about the height of the former, and was branched in the same manner: and as I had frequent Opportunities of visiting these Plants while they were flowering, I can affirm that the common Story of their making a Noise when the Flowers open has no Truth in it.

This Plant loves a light Sandy Soil, much Air, and little Water, and maybe propagated from Suckers which frequently spring from the Roots.

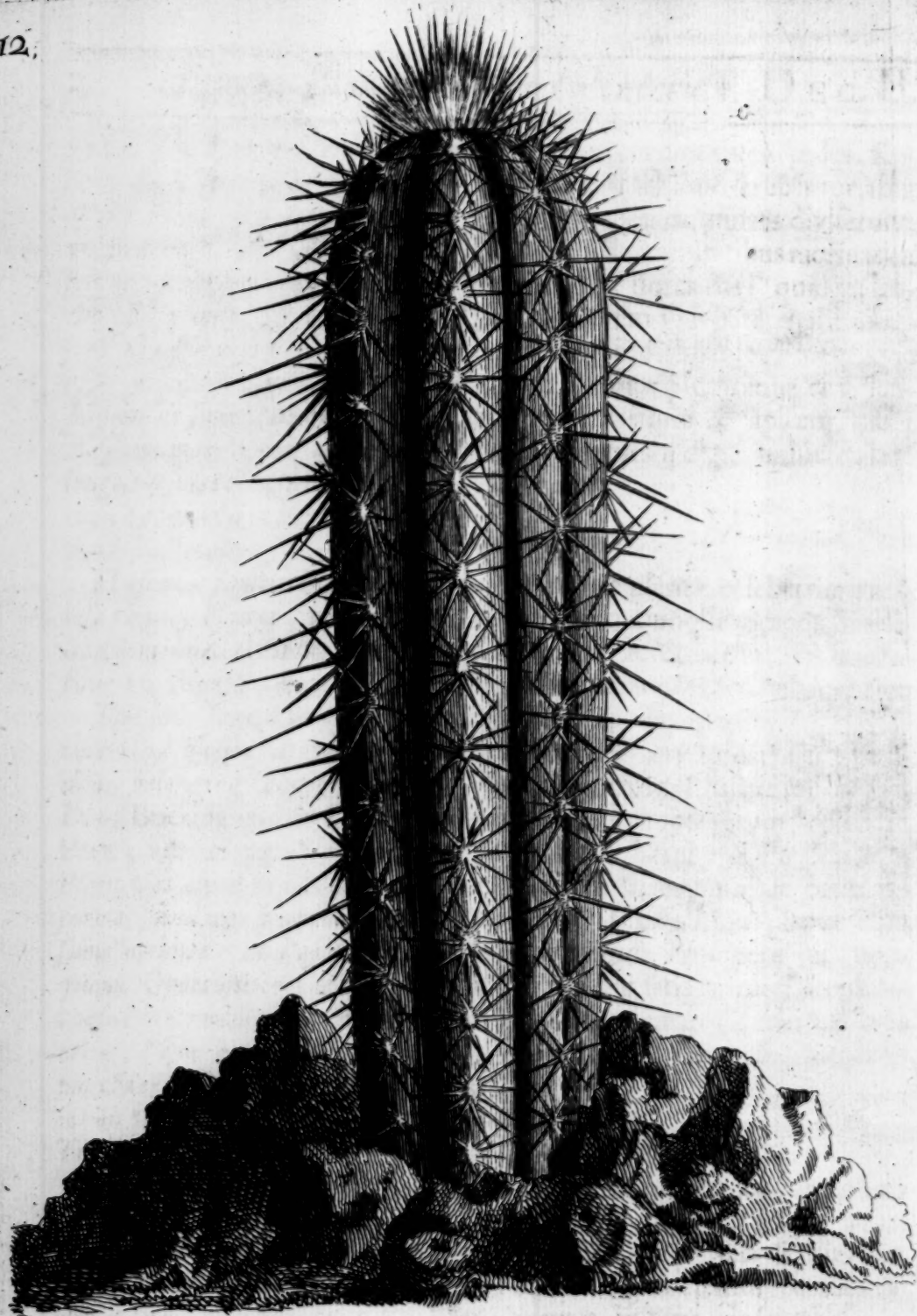
meditullio prorumpentes pedes septemdecim, in sublime ferebantur, tum sese in ramusculos multos dividerunt, in quorum Extremitatibus racematim germinabant flores flavi quidem coloris, liquorem suavitatis mellis minime inferiorem distillantes: Flos quique digitos quatuor plus minus erat longus præter stylum & apicem, qui à petalis mensuram digiti unius distare videbantur.

Duæ hæc plantæ celeberrimæ non minus quam quinque Scapos floriferos ostentabant & per menses duodecim Continuos usque florebant, tum marcescentes evanuerunt.

Anno superiore hujus generis plantam vidi in Horto Illustrissimi Buckinghamii Ducis prope agrum vulgo St. James Park. Scapi ejus floriferi illos modò supra dictos omni ex parte referebant. Flores hujus plantæ cum strepitu aliquo erumpere ut nonnulli inconditè satis memoriæ tradiderunt, ausim affirmare (Expertus Enim loquor) figmentum esse ineptissimum.

Solum amat planta hæc arenosum & Levidense, Aeris multum, aquæ parum, illam propagabis si Virgulas ex radicibus ejus affatim & abundè erumpentes, in terram inserueris.







*Cereus Americanus Octangularis,*  
*spinis albicantibus.*

Great White TORCH-  
THISTLE.

**H**IC *Cereus* passim est obuius in Indiâ Occidentali & in rupibus crescens, ramos suos Columnæ-formes ad magnam altitudinem propellens. Species hæc Octangularis est, atque a suis marginibus spinarum albarum nodulos digitum unum præter propter longos, emittens. Cacumen, vel plantæ summitas lanuginosâ congerie dictarum spinarum est ornata, quemadmodum ante Oculos ponet hæc figura, quæ iustas ipsius plantæ in meo horto, hoc tempore crescentis, exhibet dimensiones. In Villa Regia Hampton-Court huius generis plantas vidi plurimas, sed hætenus in Europâ Effloruisse nondum mihi constat. Planta est tenerima, aquam & aerem frigidum minime ferens.

**T**HIS *Cereus* is very common in the West-Indies, growing among the Rocks, and shooting forth its Pillar-like Stems upright to a great Height. This Sort is Octangular, putting forth Knots of white Spines from the Edges of its Ribs about an Inch in Length. The Top of the Plant is adorned with a large Cluster of the same Thorns mix'd with white Wool, as is expressed in the Figure, which is exactly the Dimensions of the Plant I had in my Garden. At the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, I have seen many of this Sort; but I have not heard it has yet blossomed in Europe. It is very tender, and should be kept from Water and Cold Air.

Long

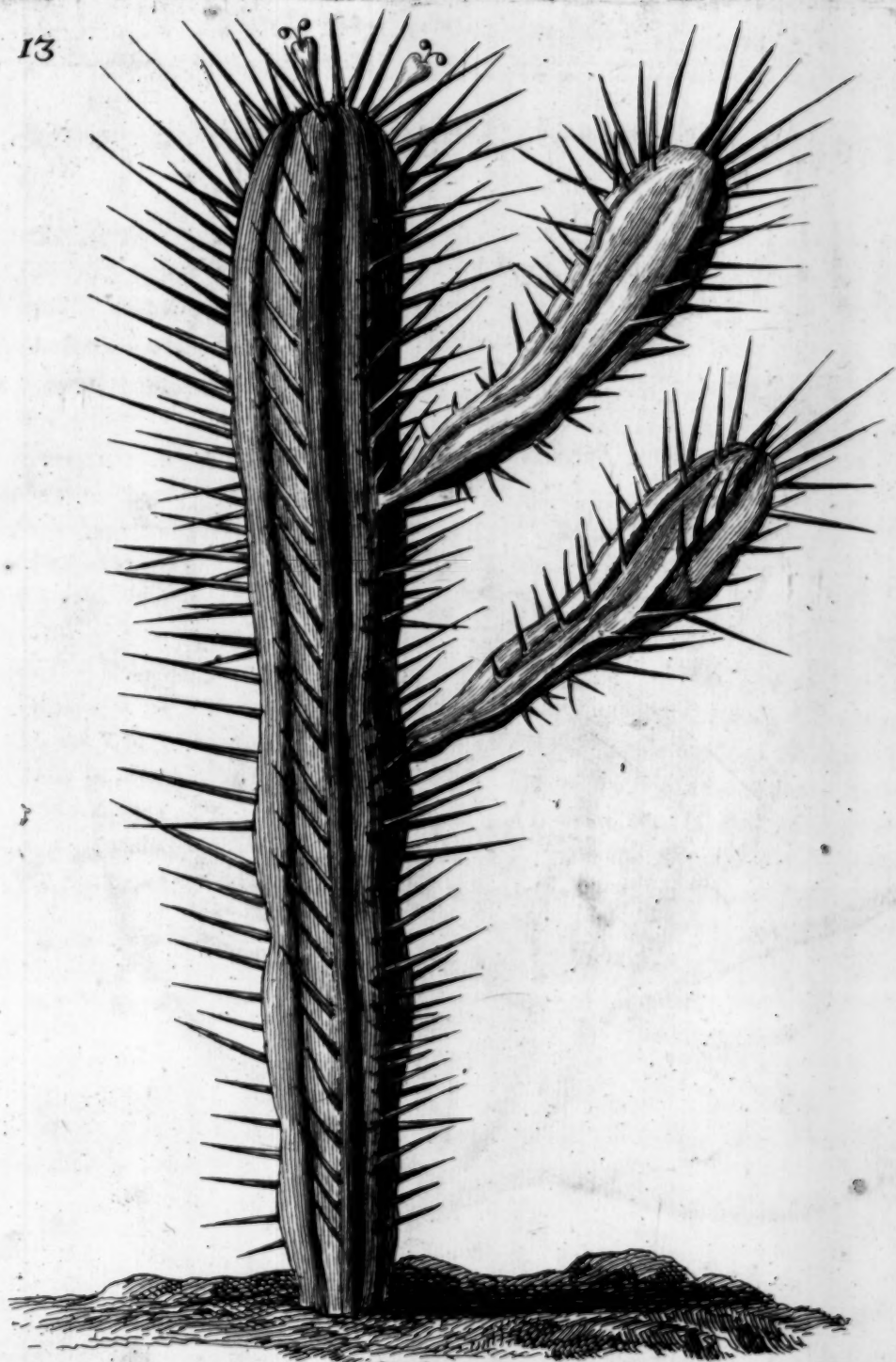
Long-Single-Thorn'd-Eu-  
PHORBIIUM.

**T**HIS Curious Plant is a Native of Africa, where it flourishes in Rocky Ground. It is yet so little known in Europe, that I have only found it growing in the Leyden Gardens, where there is but one Plant of it of the Size and Figure of that represented in the Plate: It grows after the Manner of a Cereus, but is so full of Milky Juice, that it issues out at the least Wound. The Spines are of a reddish Brown Colour, set on singly at every Joint on each Rib. Among which, towards the Top of the Plant, come forth the Flowers of the same Colour in May. This may be propagated by Cuttings, like others of the same Tribe, and loves a warm dry Air.

Euphorbium Capense, spinis longis  
simplicibus.

**P**Lanta hæc quam aspicias Curiosissima Africano cælo est oriunda in rupibus locisq; saxosis Efflorescens. In Europa hætenus adeo est hospes & incognitus ut si excipiam hortum Lugduno-Batavum (ubi plantam unam tantum, figuram hanc magnitudine referentem inveni) nulli locorum eam mihi obviam venisse memini. Crescit eodem more ac Cereus sed succo lacteo ita abundans ut ex minimâ incisione humor iste diffuat abundanter. Ejus spinæ fusci sunt coloris, singulatim ad nodos cujusque lateris positæ, ex quarum medio ad summitates plantæ erumpunt flores in mense Maii ejusdem plane coloris. Propagatur quemadmodum & aliæ hujus generis plantæ, amatq; aerem calidum atque Aridum.

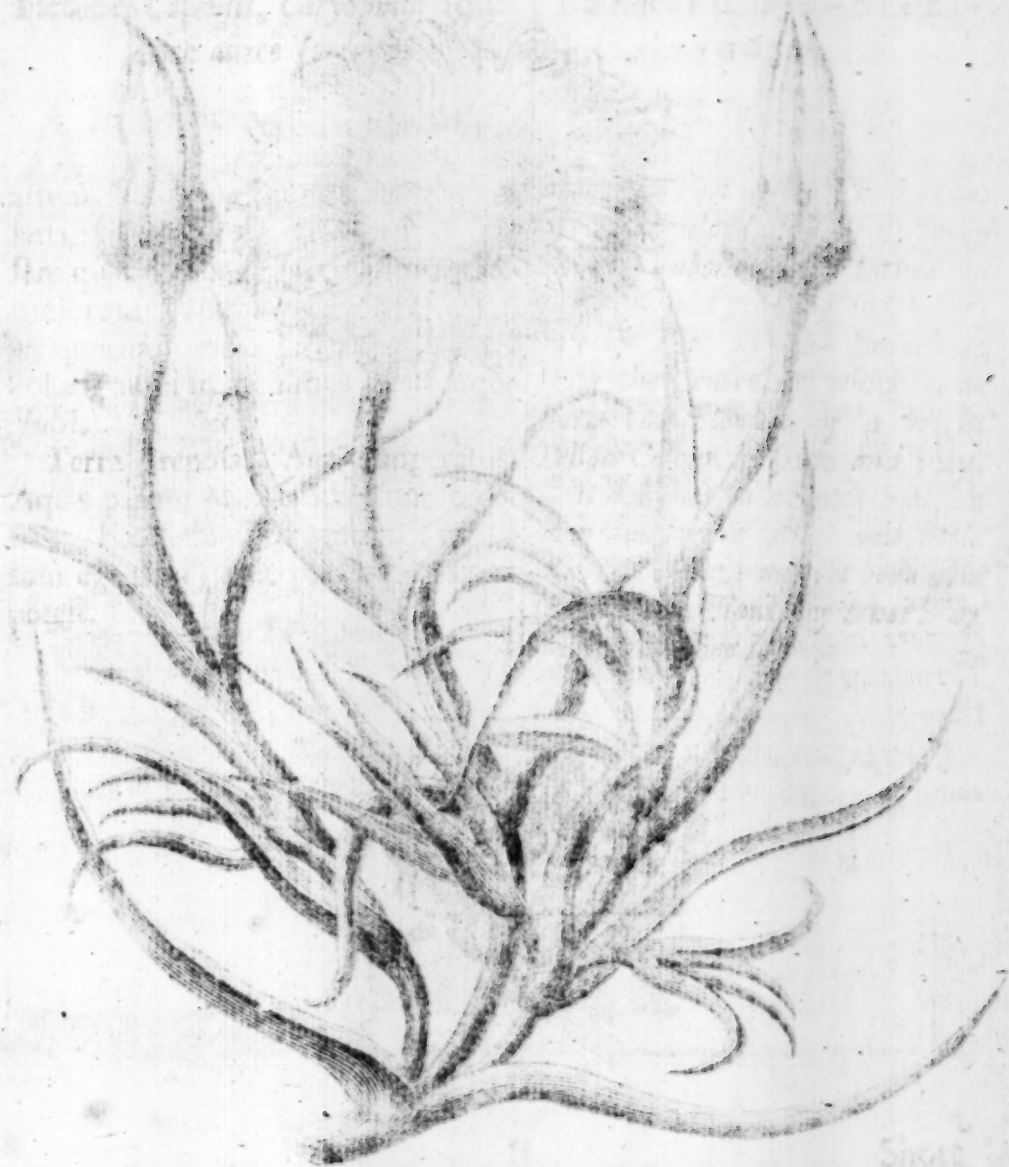
Ficoides



*Euphorbia heptagona.* Linna. Sp. Pl. p. 647.









*Mesembryanthemum pugioniforme.*

*Lin. Sp. Pl. p. 692.*

*Ficoides Capensis, Caryophylli folio,  
flore aureo specioso.*

Pink-leav'd FIG-MAR-  
GOLD-M

**A** Fricana hæc est planta, Arbus-  
culum referens, pedes duos  
altum. Folia ejus figuræ sunt triangu-  
laris, coloris vero graminei digitos  
fere quatuor longa racematim in Ra-  
mulorum summitatibus crescentia,  
ex quorum centro proveniunt flores  
coloris aurei in mensibus Junii atque  
Julii.

Terra arenosa, Aer temperatus,  
Aquæ parum plantæ huic sunt in de-  
licis, Ex seminibus tantum (quan-  
tum ego novi) hæc planta propagari  
potest.

**T** HIS Plant. is a Native of  
Africa, making a Shrub  
about two Foot high. The Leaves  
are triangular, of a Grass-green  
Colour, about four Inches in  
Length, and growing in Clusters  
on the Tops of the Branches;  
from the Centre of which come  
forth the Flowers of a bright  
Yellow Colour in June and July.

It delights in a Sandy Soil, an  
open temperate Air, and little  
Water. I have not yet been able  
to raise this Plant any other Way  
than from Seed.



B

Short

Short Star-pointed FIG.  
MARIGOLD.

**T**HIS like the former is a Native of Africa, and grows in dry Ground. The whole Plant seldom exceeds three Inches in Height; but runs close to the Earth, putting forth little Branches, which are almost covered with rough Leaves of a Greyish Colour, adorned on their Points with Clusters of tender white Spines in a Star-like Figure, with Spots of Orange Colour in their Centre. The Flowers are Purple, with white Thrums in the Middle, and open themselves in September. We may propagate this like the former.

*Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio tereti, pilis in extremitate stellatis, flore purpureo.*

**P**Lanta hæc quemadmodum & proximè superius descripta solo Africano originem suam acceptam refert, crescitq; in locis aridis. Planta integra digitos tres alitudine raro superat, & humiliter prope terram crescit, ramusculos foliis asperis fere copertos, coloris glauci mittens, summitates vero ornatae sunt nodulis spinarum stellas referentium albicantium atque tenerrimarum cum punctulo aurantii coloris in ipsarum centro. Flores purpurei sunt coloris, in medio vero albicante. In mense Septembris pullulare & sese aperire solent.

Eam propagabis facillimè, si ejusdem ramusculos terræ inserueris ut moris est cum prius descriptis.

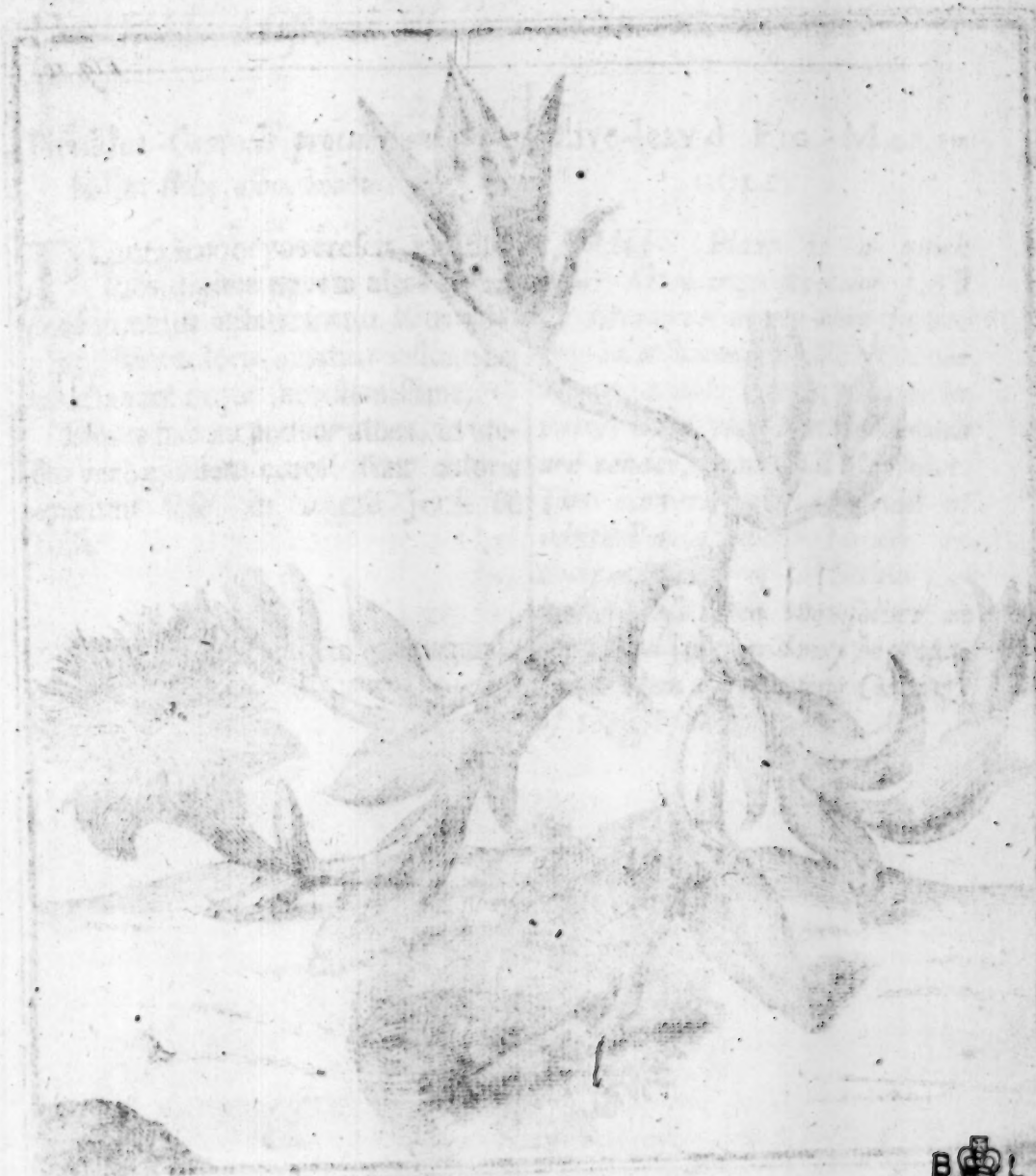




*Fig. 15.*



BOL



B<sup>6</sup>L



*Mesembryanthemum tortuosum.*

*Lin. Sp. Pl. p. 697.*



*Ficoides Capensis procumbens Olea folio, flore albo, medio croceo.*

Olive-leav'd FIG-MARI-GOLD.

**P**Lanta hæc ocyus crescit, ramulos suos digitos novem altos porrigens in unius æstatis spatio. Ejus folia glauci sunt coloris, binatim posita, quæ tenella sunt atque succulentissima.

Flores habent petalos albos, in medio verò ejusdem crocei sunt coloris aperiunt sese in mense Junii & Julii.

Modo superius dicto propaganda est hæc planta,

**T**HIS Plant is a quick Grower, shooting forth its Branches about nine Inches long in a Summer. The Leaves are of a pale Green, set on in Pairs upon the Stalks, which are tender, and full of Juice. The Flowers are composed of white Petals, with Thrums in their Centres of a Straw Colour, these open themselves in June and July, and may be propagated then by planting Cuttings of them in light Soil.



DOGS-CHAPS, or Tooth-  
leav'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

**T**HIS Plant is found grow-  
ing in Stony Places near the  
Cape of Good-Hope. The Leaves  
are triangular, of a whitish  
Green Colour, about three Inches  
in Length, and grow in Clusters  
close to the Ground. The Flowers  
appear in June of a bright Yel-  
low upon Foot-stalks, about five  
or six Inches high. It loves a  
warm dry Air, and little Wa-  
ter. It is raised by setting the  
Slips in May.

*Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio  
triangulari propè summitatem  
dentato, flore luteo.*

**I**N locis saxosis crescit propè pro-  
montorium *Bona Spei*, folia ejus  
triangularis sunt figuræ, coloris qui-  
dem viridis ad albedinem aliquatenus  
accedentis, digitos tres longa propè  
terram racematim crescentia. Flo-  
res se ostentant in mense Junii, fla-  
vedinis sanè lucidissimæ, suis pedi-  
culis quinque vel sex digitos longi  
insistentes.

Aerem amat calidum & aridum,  
aquæ verò parum, propagatur, terræ,  
inserendo ejus ramusculos mense Maii.



*Ficoides*

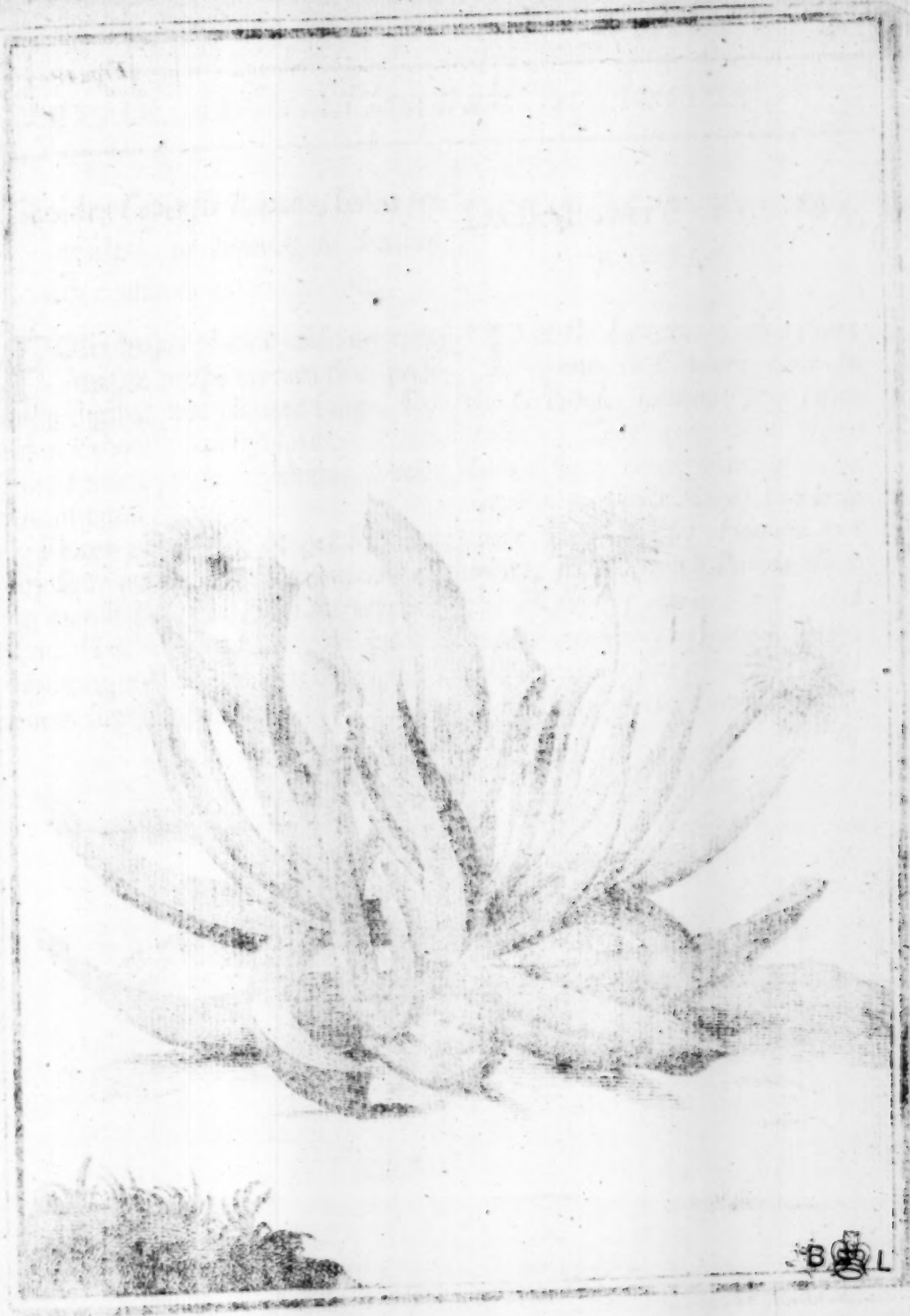
Fig. 17.



*Mesembryanthemum ringens.*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 698.

BOL





B L

Fig. 18.



*Mesembryanthemum bellidiflorum* L.

*Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio triangulari in summitate dentato, flore minore purpurascente.*

**F**olia hujus plantæ crescunt racematim propè terram sine pediculis digitos tres circiter longa, formam habentia triangularem & extremitates plane dentatas versus summitates.

Flores albi sunt, & per Medium cujusque petali colore purpureo striatis, mense Junii vel Julii apparere solent. Hæc tellurem ejusdem indolis, gradumque coloris exigit eundem, quem suprà monuimus.

Daisie-flower'd FIG-MARRIGOLD.

**T**HE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground, without any Footstalks. They are about three Inches long, triangular, and are notch'd on their Edges towards their Tops. The Flowers are white, striped with Purple thro' the Middle of each Petal, and appear commonly in June or July. This requires the same Soil and Warmth with the former.



ONION, or Quill-leaved  
FIG-MARIGOLD.

**T**HE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground: They are about four Inches long, of a whitish Green Colour, and very Succulent. In May the Flowers appear of a Straw Colour, upon very short Foot-stalks, seldom more than two Inches in Length. This Plant may be increased and ordered like the former.

*Ficoides Capensis humilis, Cera folio, flore stramineo.*

**F**olia hujus plantæ crescunt racematim propè Terram digitos quatuor præter propter longa, glaucum ostendentia colorem, & succo plenissima.

Mense Maio apparent flores, straminei quidem coloris pediculis brevissimis suffulti, digitos duos raro superantes

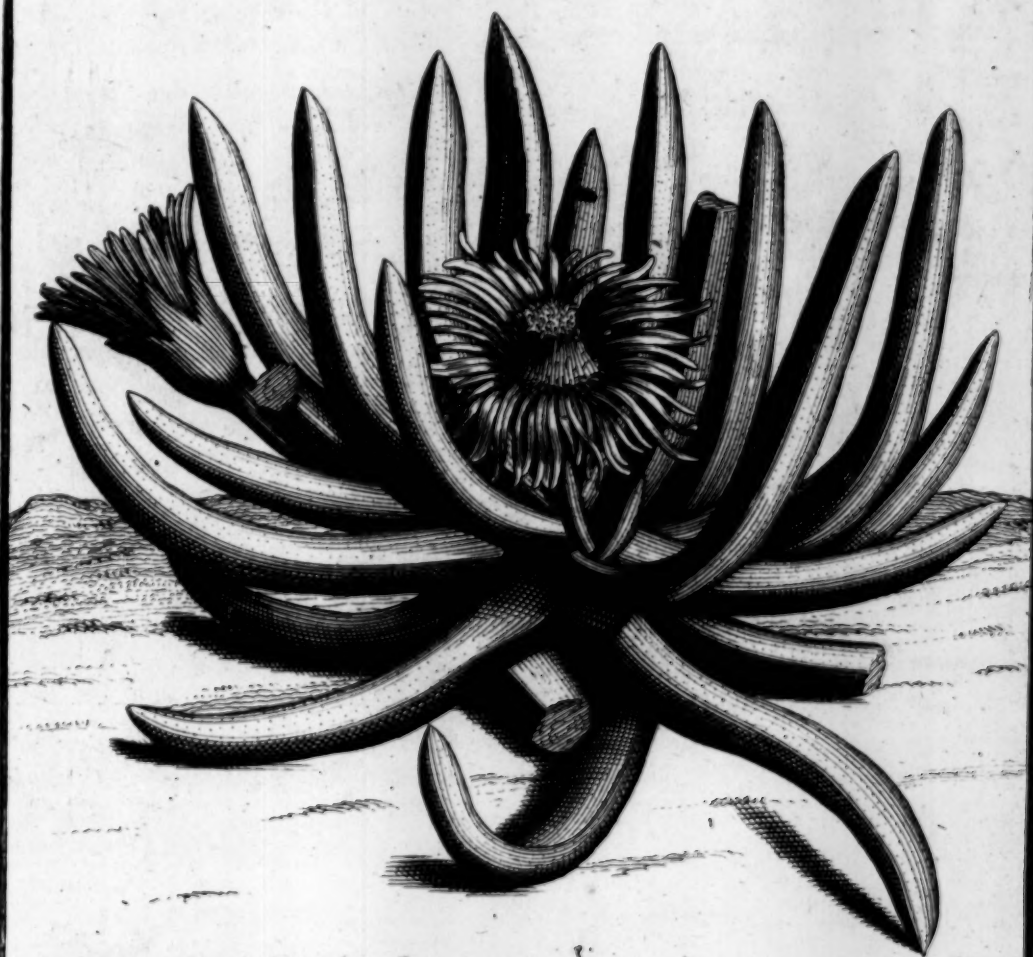
Propagatur quemadmodum & proximè descripta planta.



*Ficoides*



Fig. 19.

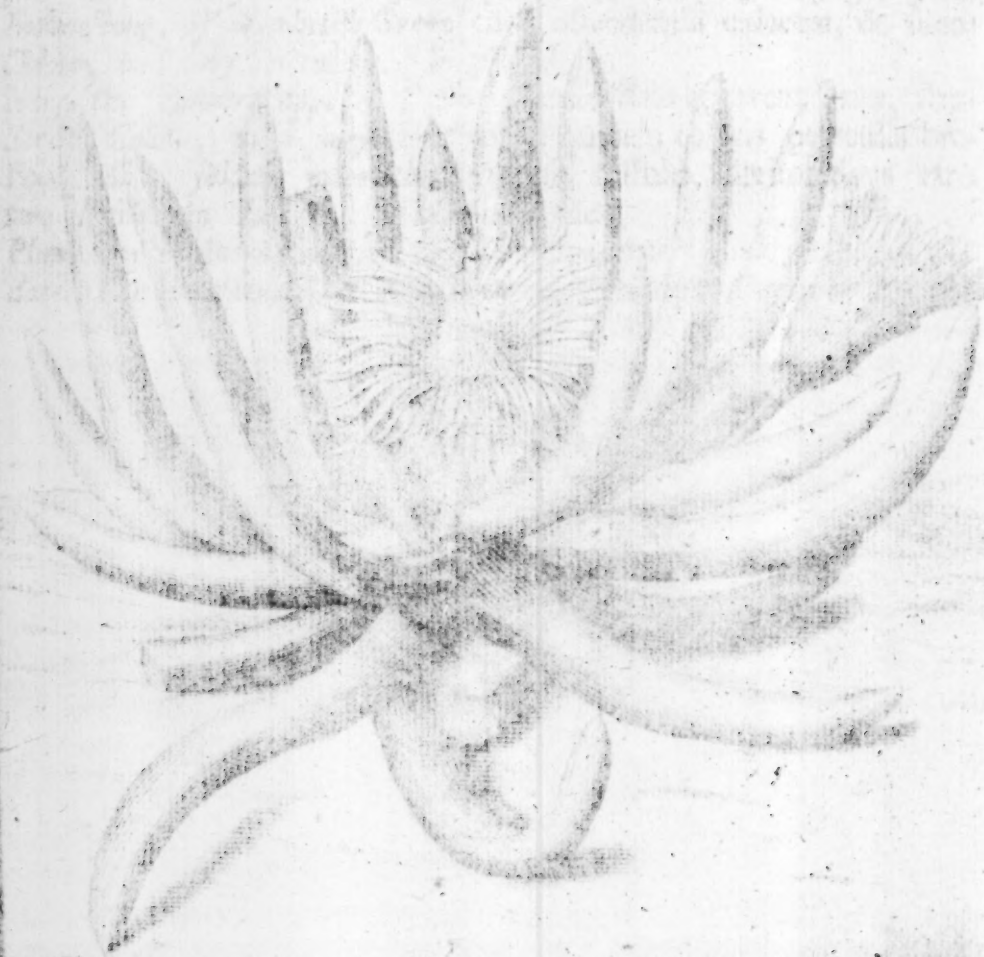


*Mesembryanthemum calamiforme.*  
*Linna. Sp. pl. p. 690*

Pl. 111

Ornithoglossum (L.) Rostk Schmidt, Opusc. 1. p. 111. t. 1. f. 1.

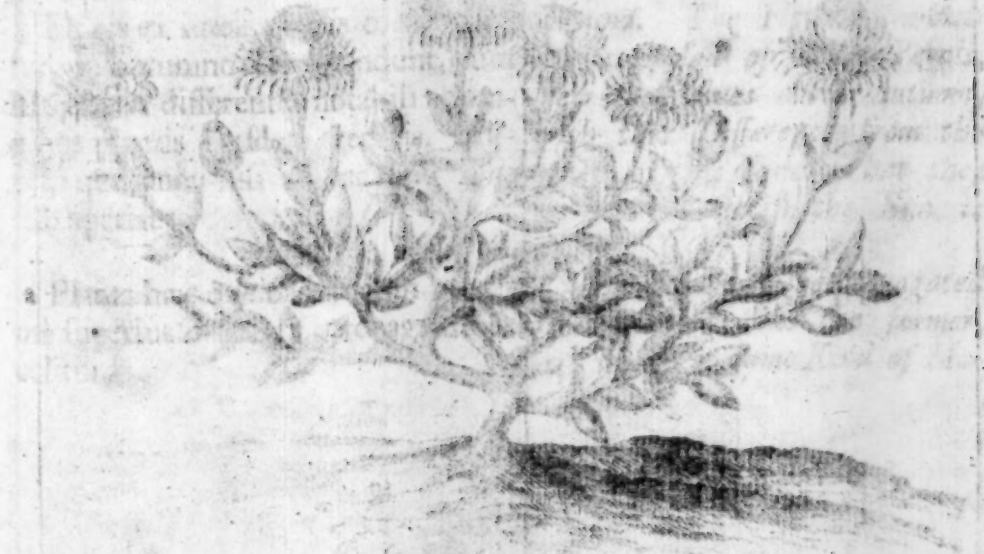
Pl. 111. Ornithoglossum (L.) Rostk Schmidt, Opusc. 1. p. 111. t. 1. f. 1.



B. 111

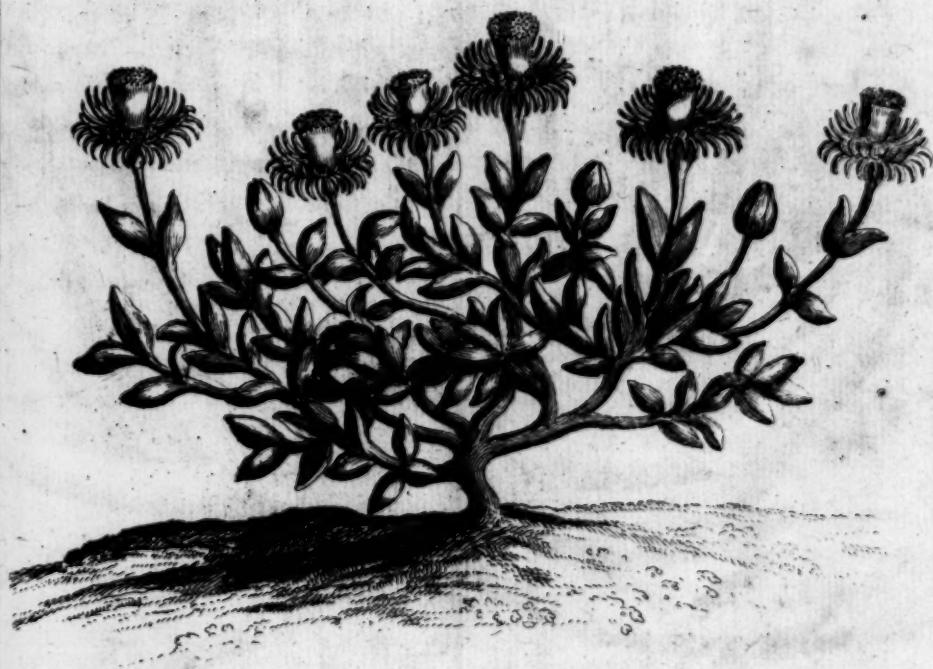
*Plumieria*

*Plumieria* is a genus of plants in the family Bignoniaceae. It is named after the French naturalist and botanist Charles Plumier. The genus is named in honor of the French naturalist and botanist Charles Plumier. The genus is named in honor of the French naturalist and botanist Charles Plumier.



*Plumieria*

Fig. 20.





*Ficoides Capensis ramosa, foliis  
minoribus, Noctiflora lutea.*

Small Night-flowering  
FIG-MARIGOLD.

**H**ÆC *Ficoides* quoque Africa-  
na planta, & inter tribules  
suos minimum est arbusculum. Folia  
vix frumenti granis majora, compactè  
fatis & conjunctius posita in suos ra-  
musculos, qui ad altitudinem trium  
digitorum & eo amplius elevantur  
in sublime.

Flores ex luteis petalis componun-  
tur, in autumnò sese ostendunt, cum  
hac tamen differentiâ notabili ab om-  
nibus plantis ejusdem generis, scili-  
cet, quod non-nisi ad occasum solis  
sese aperiant.

Planta hæc quemadmodum proxi-  
mè superius descripta, propagatur &  
colitur.

**T**HIS Fig-Marigold is also  
a Native of Africa, and  
makes one of the smallest Shurbs  
of this Tribe. The Leaves are  
hardly bigger than Grains of  
Wheat, set pretty close together  
upon the Branches, which never  
rise above three Inches from the  
Ground. The Flowers, which  
are composed of Yellow Petals,  
shew themselves about Autumn,  
with this Difference from the  
others of this Kind, That they  
do not open till the Sun is  
down.

The Plant may be propagated  
from Cuttings like the former,  
and loves the same Kind of Ma-  
nagement.

FINIS.

THE END.



Just Publish'd the following Books, printed for *W. Mears* at the *Lamb*  
without *Temple-Bar*.

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The History of Succulent Plants, containing the Aloes, Ficoides, or (*Fig-Marigold*) Torch-Thistles, Melon-Thistles, and such other as are not capable of an *Hortus Siccus*: Engrav'd from their Originals on Copper Plates, with their Descriptions and manner of Culture. Decade I. by *R. Bradley*, F. R. S. price. 2s.

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HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLETUS

Halce Ineduntibus PLANTAS

Abiis Rellis, Eboris, Cerevis, Menopodii

Almatis etis Genis

Qua in hys etis non possunt

U

*Pos: Banks*

Protophyta, in TABULIS

ANALYSIS IN SCULPTAS

EARUM

Definitiones huc addunt & Columnas

DECA III

A Ricardo Blandy, F.R.S. & C. A. S. S.

LONDON

Impensis A. T. Jones, Prostant Venit in G. A. Jones  
quod ingens & quod potius 1755

# HISTORIA

## *Plantarum Succulentarum:*

COMPLECTENS,

## Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREUM, MELOCARDUM

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS  
ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

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DECAS III.

---

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

---

LONDINI:

Impensis AUTHORIS, Prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears*  
apud insigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi*. 1725.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:

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The ALOES, FICOID'S (or FIG-MARY-  
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With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

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DECADE III.

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By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of Botany in the Uni-  
versity of Cambridge, and F. R. S.*

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for *Will. Mears*, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*. 1725.



VIRO PRÆSTANTISSIMO

*CAROLO DUBOIS*, Armigero,

Regiæ Societatis Socio,

Hanc III. Decadem Succulentarum Plantarum  
in grati Animi Testimonium omni  
Obsequio & Officio,

*D. D. D.*

*RICARDUS BRADLEY.*

TO  
**CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq;**  
Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY:

As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many  
Favours; This third *Decade* of *Succulent  
Plants* is, with the greatest Respect, most  
humbly Dedicated and Presented,

By,  
His most Obedient,  
Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.







J. Pine Sulp.

*Aloe pumila* Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 460.



*Aloe Africana, Margaritifera*  
*folio undiq; verrucis numero-*  
*sis ornato, flore subviridi.*  
*Boerb. Ind.*

Small Pearl'd Aloe.

**H** *ÆC* Planta, illius Or-  
 dinis ex pulcherrimis,  
 primò è Promontorio  
 Bonæ Spei ad Hortos  
 Amstelodamenses al-  
 lata erat; & in An-  
 gliam, Ipse primus omnium advexi.

**T** *HIS* Plant, which  
 is one of the most  
 beautiful of its  
 Tribe, was first  
 brought to the  
 Amsterdam Gar-  
 dens from the Cape of Good-  
 Hope, and from Amsterdam, I  
 first brought it into England

Folia hujuscè Aloes unius Digiti  
 Longitudinem rarò superant, neque  
 Planta ipsa ad majorem Altitudinem,  
 aut Crassitudinem Figuræ dimen-  
 sionibus unquam crescit; sed ex  
 Radicibus, Plantulæ ejusdem  
 generis minores sæpissimè e-  
 rumpunt. Folia, nodulis durissimis

The Leaves of this Aloes  
 are little more than an Inch  
 in Length, nor is the Plant ever  
 larger than the Figure, but is  
 very apt to sling out Off-sets,  
 or young Plants; the Leaves  
 of this Plant are very thick  
 set, with Knots resembling  
 Pearls

*Pearls which are of an hard Substance, from the Center of this Plant, in August, comes forth the Flower Stem, which rises about a Foot high, dividing it self towards the Top in several Branches, upon which come the Flowers of a greenish White, after which follows the Seed, which ripens very well with us.*

*The Off-sets of this Aloë may be taken from the Mother Plant in July, and be planted for Increase, and the Leaves also will take Root, being planted at the same time; it requires a little Water, and a common Greenhouse in the Winter.*

Margaritarum formam gerentibus, dense sparguntur, e Meditullio provenit Scapa, mense Augusti, ad altitudinem Pedis unius assurgens, & inde Summitatem versus, in Ramusculos plurimos sese dividens, è quibus exoriuntur Flores Coloris subviridis ad lacteum proximè accedentis Semen postremò in lucem prodit, & in hoc Coelo, ad summam Maturitatem citò progreditur.

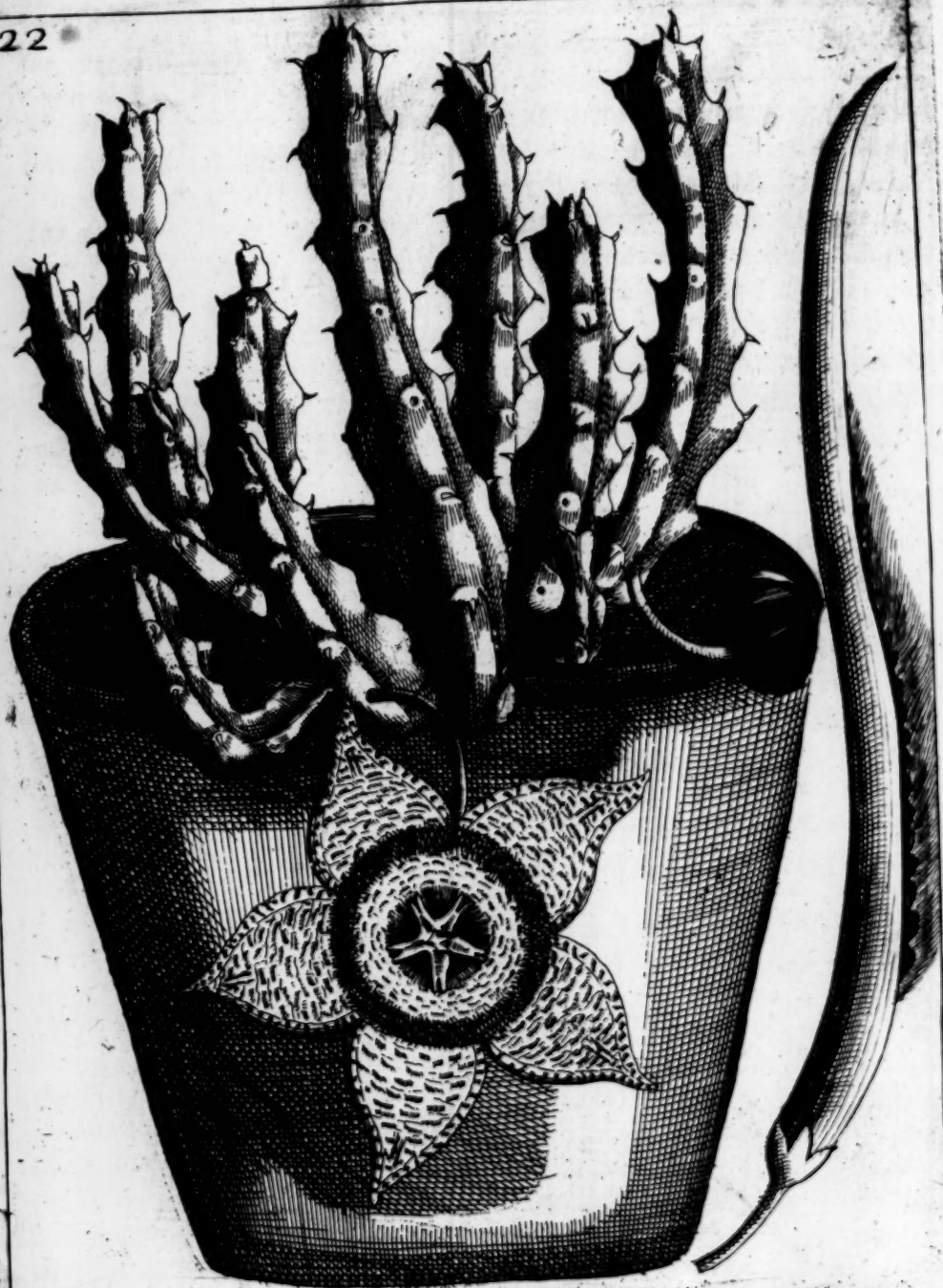
Facile propagatur hæc Aloë Plantis junioribus Satis frequenter axipsa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Folia, modo haud dissimili, eodem tempore plantata; Radices agent; aquæ parum illi sufficit, & Hypocaustum vulgare illam è brumali frigore tuctur.

*Asclepias*



as



*Stapelia variegata.*  
*Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 316.*

*Asclepias aizoides, Africana, f.*

*R. H. 94. Apocynum humile, aizoides, filiquis erectis Africanum Ho. L. B.*

The small creeping thick leav'd Cape Tritillary.

**E** Locis saxosis, aridis & montanis, propè Promontorium Bonæ Spei, oritur hæc Planta, Caules, absque Foliis, tales quales in Figurâ ostenduntur ejiciens, qui, Plantâ vigente, Coloris sunt graminei, ad Genicula autem Purpureo subfuscato inumbrati. Hi quàm facillimè Radices agunt, & humi serpunt, Mensem circiter Augusti Flosculis tenerimis pullulantes, qui citò post primum Aspectum turgescunt, & demum (quomodo Representatione ostenditur) sese expandunt. Arca hujusce Floris est Coloris viridis ad aureum accedentis, Maculis sive Punctulis purpureis ad fuscum inclinantibus obsignata, cum Stella centrali ejusdem Coloris.

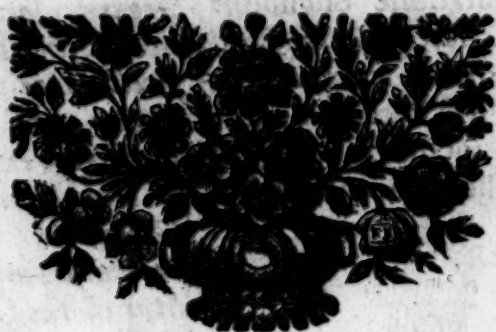
**T** HIS Plant is found naturally growing in dry, stony, mountainous Places, about the Cape of Good Hope, producing such Stems, without Leaves, as are represented in the Figure; they are of a Grass green Colour, shaded at the Joints with a brownish Purple, when the Plant is in Health. These Stems take Root very easily, and creep along the Ground, shooting forth, about August, their Flower-buds, which swell apace when they begin to appear and at length open as the Figure expresses, the Ground of the Flower being a yellowish Green, which is mark'd with brownish purple Spots, with the Star in the Center of the same Colour.

Hic Flos Foetorem emittit instar Cadaveris, qui Foetor Muscas quam plurimas illic Ova deponere invitat.

This Flower yields a strong Scent like Carrion, which entices the Flies to lay their Eggs upon it. When the Blossom is past there

there succeed long Cods, which contain Seeds resembling those of an Apocynum, or Dogs-bane, of a Chesnut Colour, being pointed with a Down or Cotton like Substance. This may be propagated either by Seed, or by setting the Stems in the Earth. It requires a warm House in Winter, and no Water, but in the hottest Summer Weather.

A Semine, five è Ramusculis in Terram insitis, hæc Planta oritur. Ædem calidam hiberno Tempore petit, parum autem Aquæ, nisi in calidissima Æstatis Siccitate.

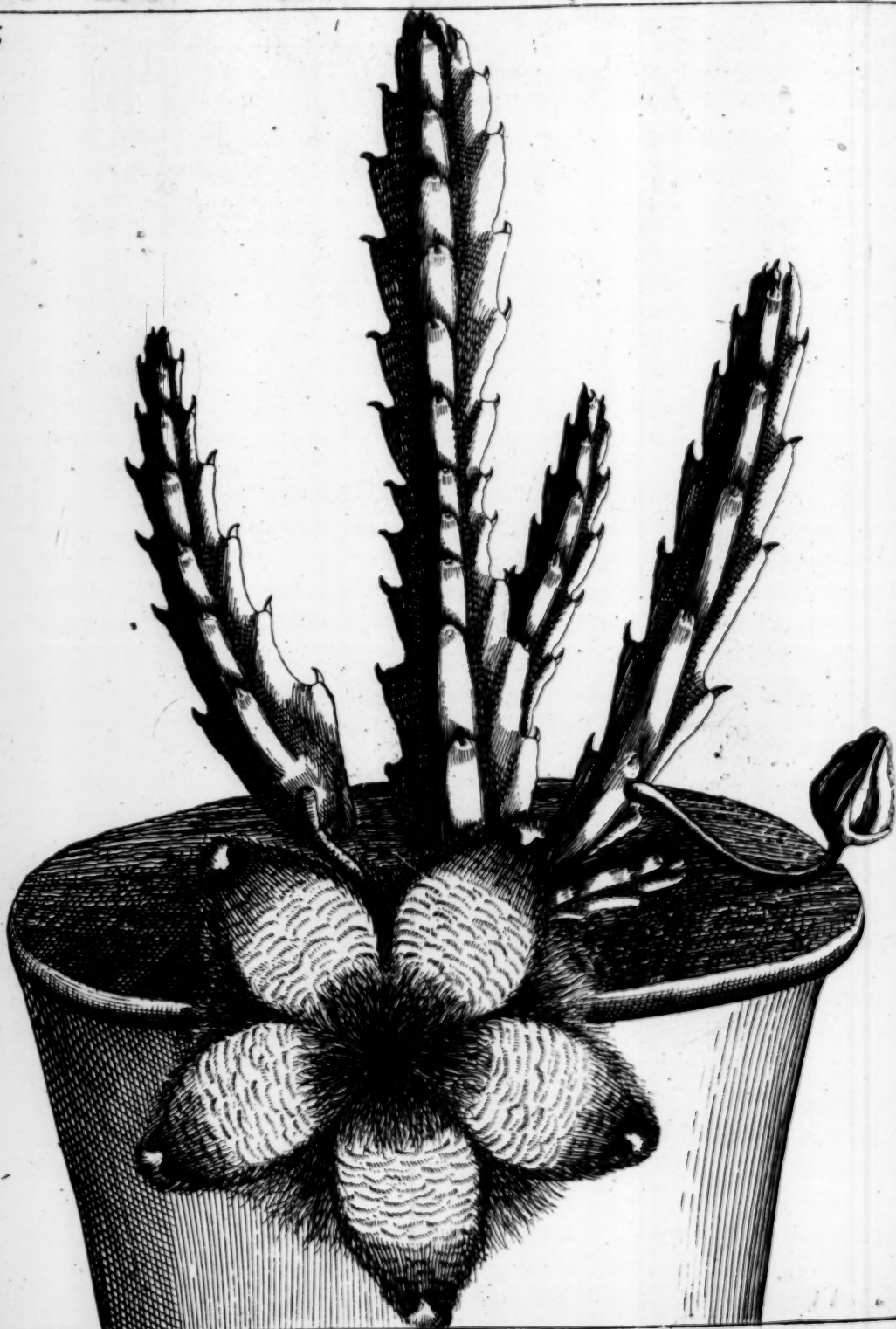


Asclepias



as

BOL



*Stapelia hirsuta*. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 316.

*Asclepias Africana, aizoides, flore pulchre fimbriato. Com-mel rar. 19.*

The larger thick leav'd  
Cape Fritillary

**I**N Locis montanis, atque saxosis, propè Promontorium Bonæ Spei, crescit hæc Planta, & se priori, more Vegetationis, quam maximè assimulat, nisi ut Scapos illius majores, & paulò erectiores emittit, neque ad Radices agendos maximè sunt propensæ. In summâ Valetudine Coloris sunt graminei, & in extremâ tantum Senectute ad purpureum aliquid declinant.

Flores quam plurimos Junii, Julii & Augusti mensibus, præbet hæc Planta, qui prioribus Coloris sunt surdioris, & tam in Centro quam in extremis Marginibus purpurea Languine pulcherrimè ornantur; Olfactui autem nihilominus priore, offendunt.

Hanc Plantam ex Hortis Amstelodamensibus in Angliam anno 1714. ipse primus attuli. Scapos sive Virgultas in Terram inferendo, facillimè propagatur, & modo supradicto Culturam recipit.

**T**HIS Plant is a Native of the mountainous stony Grounds about the Cape of Good Hope, and is in many Respects like the former in its mode of Growth, but brings its Stems somewhat larger and more upright, which are not very apt to take Root; they are of a Grass green Colour when they are in Health, and tending to a purple, when the Plant is decaying.

This Plant, if we do not cut it too much, is very free to give us Flowers in June, July, and August, which are darker colour'd than the former, and adorn'd, on the Edges and in the Center, with a fine purple Down, but is no less disagreeable to the Smell than the former.

I brought this first into England, anno. 1714. from Amsterdam. It is easily propagated by setting the Stems in the Earth, and must be managed like the former.

The smaller dwarf Tongue  
leav'd Fig-Marygold.

**T**HIS Plant, as well as the former, is a Native of Africa, growing in dry Ground, seldom exceeding three Inches in Height, but lying close to the Earth, the Leaves are very succulent, about an Inch broad, and about three Inches long, if they are not kept too close from the Air, but when they are kept too hot, I have known the Leaves of this Plant above four Inches long; between the Leaves come forth the Flowers like that in the Figure without Foot-stalks, whose Petals are of a bright yellow Colour, these are seen all the Summer, after which the Fruit ripens.

We propagate this Plant from the Off-sets, which we set in the Earth, after they have lain in the Sun a Day or two to dry.

A common Green-house, will preserve it in Winter.

Ficoides Afric, acaulos, Foliis latissimis, crassissimis, lucidis, conjugatis, brevioribus flore, aureo amplo, Pedunculo brevi. Boerh. Ind. alt. 292. No. 7.

**P**Lanta hæc quemadmodum, & proximè superius descripta, solo Africano Originem suam acceptam refert, crescitq in Locis aridis. Planta integra Digitos tres Altitudine raro superat, sed humiliter prope Terram crescit, Folia illius Succum sunt plena, & ad unius Digiti Latitudinem, & trium Digitorum Longitudinem, sese extendunt, nisi ex Aere puro nimis occluduntur, sin vero Calori perquam intenso nudata sunt, Folia hujusce Plantæ sæpissime vidi ad quatuor Digitorum Longitudinem pervenisse. E medio Foliorum erumpunt Flores, haud dissimiles Representationi Æneæ hic adhibitæ, cum Pedunculo, hujusce Floris Petali Flavedinis sunt lucidissimi; hi omni æstivo Tempore Oculis apparent, & his discedentibus Fructus ad Maturitatem accedit.

Hanc Plantam ex Ramusculis sive Virgultis sæpenumero propagatur, quæ Terræ mandantur, postquam unus vel duorum Dierum Spatium in Radiis solaribus ad exsiccandum accubuerant.

Hypocaustum vulgare è Frigore brumali illam tutam conservabit.

The

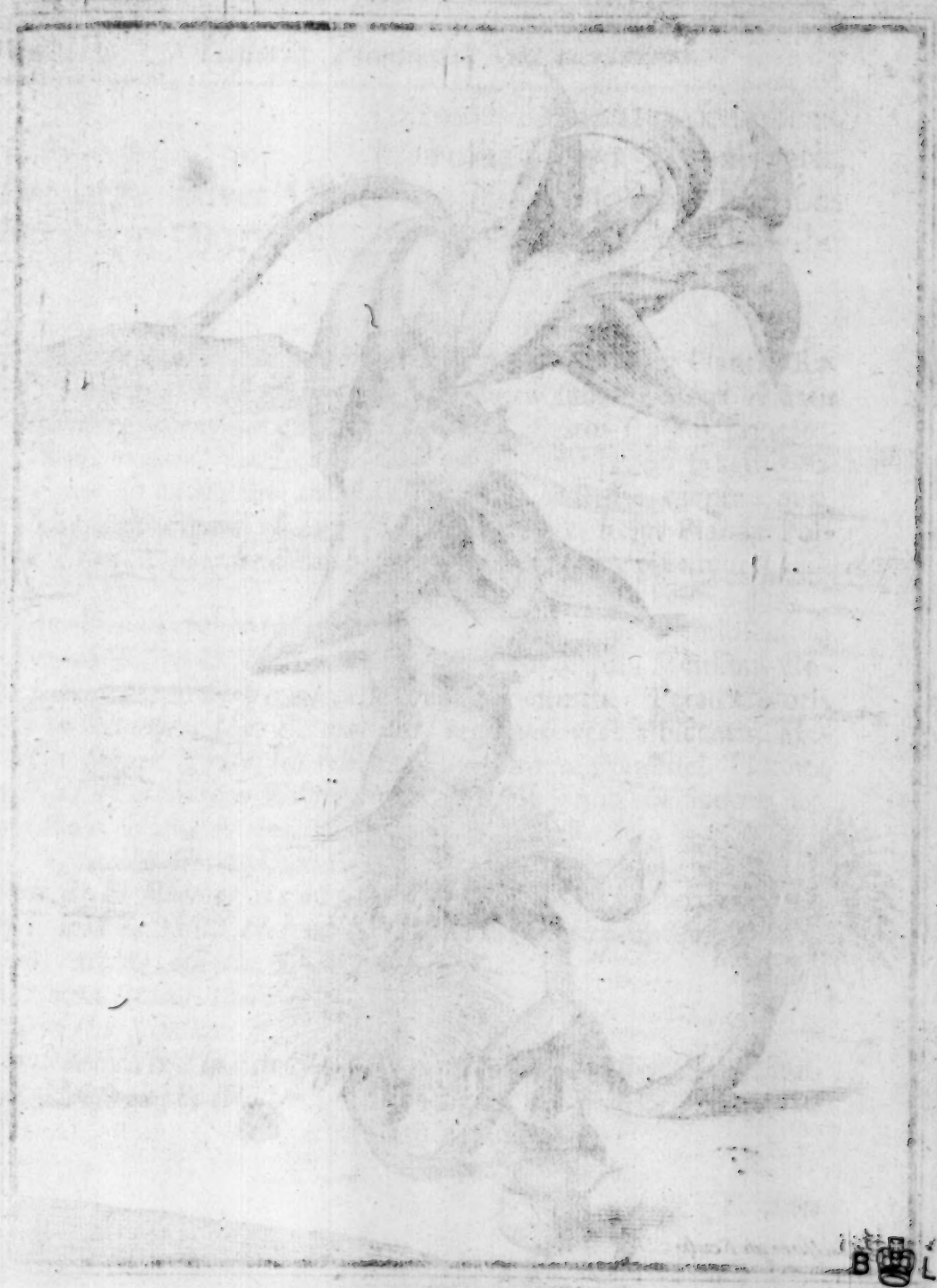


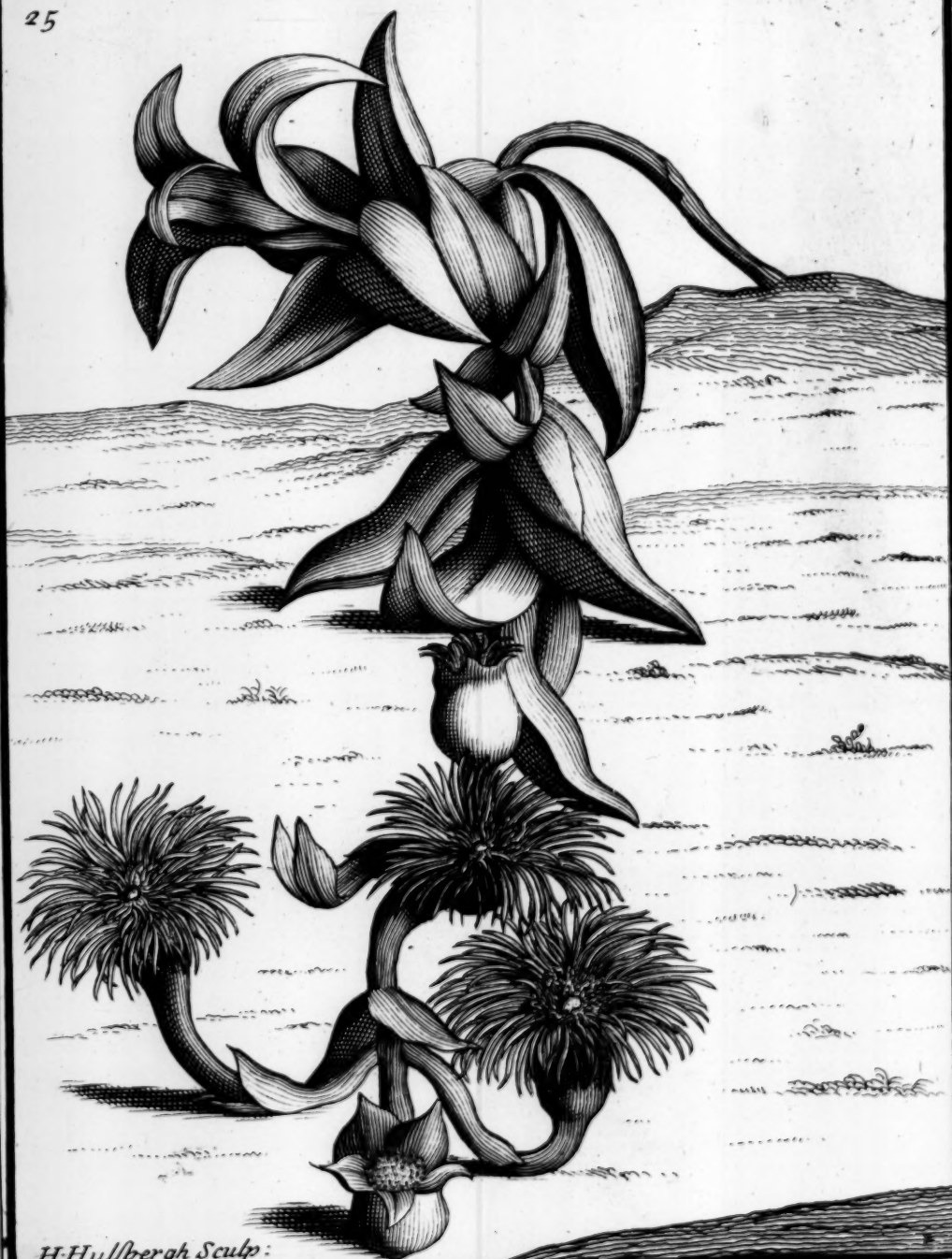


H. Hulbergh Sc.



B<sup>th</sup> L





*Gesembryanthemum expansum.*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 697.



The large Silver Olive  
leav'd *Fig Marygold*.

**T**HIS Plant is a quick  
Grower, shooting forth  
its Branches about seven In-  
ches in a Summer, the Leaves  
which are set on in Pairs, are of  
the Size and Figure of large  
Olive Leaves, powder'd with  
Silver.

In June and July, at the End  
of every Shoot come forth Ra-  
diated Flowers, which are five  
or six in Number, the Petals  
are of a Silver White, but the  
Center is of a Straw Colour.  
The whole Plant is inclined  
to run upon the Ground, where  
it will strike Root of its own  
accord, and is easily propaga-  
ted by cutting off the young  
Shoots, and setting them in the  
Earth in the Summer.

It must be shelter'd in a common  
Green-House in the Winter.

*Ficoides Africana procumbens,*  
Foliis planis, conjugatis,  
lucidis, perfoliata, Floribus  
amplis, filamentosis, ex albo  
flavescentibus.

**O**Cyus crescit hæc Planta, Ra-  
mulos suos in unius Æstatis  
Spatio, ad digitos septem, Longitu-  
dine porrigens. Folia binatim po-  
sita, Punctis variegata argenteis, quæ,  
Sole splendente, hujus Plantæ Pul-  
chritudinem augent plurimum.

Extra Extremitates uniuscujusq  
Ramuli, Junii & Julii Mensibus Flo-  
res radiatos emittit. Petali Coloris  
sunt argentei verè albicantis, Me-  
ditullium autem straminei. Planta  
integra Humi serpit, ubi Sponte, seu  
nullo cogente, Radices aget, & tunc  
Ramulorum tenerriorum Excissi-  
one, & in Terram, æstivo Tempore,  
Insitione facillimè propagatur.

Conservatorium sive Hypocaust-  
um vulgare ex Injuriis Hiemalibus  
illam defender.

*Ficoides*

*Ficoides Africana*, frutescens,  
perfoliata, Folio triangulari,  
glauco, punctato, Cortice  
lignoso, candido, tenui. *Boerb.*  
Ind. alt. 290. No. 16.

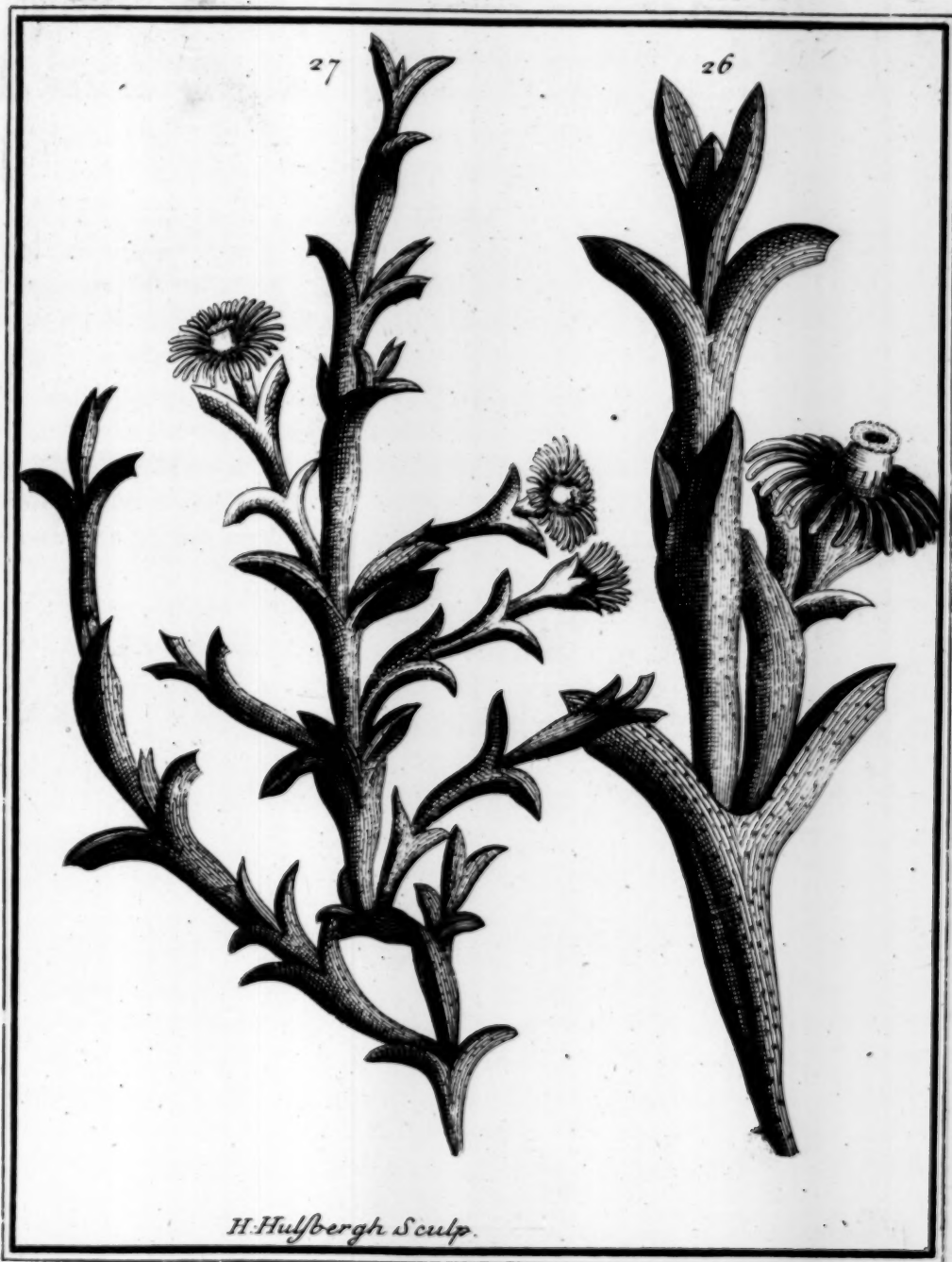
The larger perfoliated  
*Fig-Marygold.*

**H**ÆC *Ficoides* Cœlo & solo  
Africano Originem ducit, &  
in locis saxosis, haud dissimilis  
Plantæ supradictæ, nutritur. Sed  
quod notatu dignum est, Folia &  
Pedunculi, (veluti Tabulâ facillimè  
demonstratur) unius & ejusdem sunt  
Substantiæ continuatæ. Colore gau-  
det viridi ad Albedinem paululum  
accedente, tardè crescit, & cum ad  
Altitudinem sex pluriùmve Digito-  
rum accrevit, haud facilè sese sus-  
tinet, quamobrem Fulcris illam sus-  
tentare curamus. Flores se ostentant  
in Mense Augusti: Coloris purpu-  
rei ad Rubedinem inclinantis, in  
Meditullio orbicularem continens  
Figuram, ad Albedinem tendentem.

Radices sunt *fibrosæ*, & perpaucæ,  
si tantum Magnitudinem Plantæ nu-  
triendæ in animo revolvis. Propa-  
gatur Terræ Inferendo ejus Ramuscu-  
los Mense Maii.

**T**HIS *Ficoides* is a Native  
of Africa, growing in such  
stony Places as the former,  
and is very remarkable in hav-  
ing its Leaves and their Foot-  
stalks all of one Piece, as the  
Figure expresses. This Plant is  
of a whitish green Colour,  
growing but slowly, and not  
capable of supporting it self,  
when it is above six Inches  
high, so that we usually sup-  
port it with Props, I have yet  
only seen it flower in my Gar-  
den, the Blossoms appear'd in  
August, radiated with Petals  
of a reddish purple Colour, ha-  
ving in the Center a Bottle  
like Figure, somewhat whitish,  
and powder'd on the Top with  
yellow Dust.

Its Roots are fibrous, and  
very few in Proportion to the  
Plant it is to nourish, it is  
propagated by Cuttings plant-  
ed in May.



*Mesembryanthemum uncinatum.*  
 Linn. Sp. pl. p. 692

BOL



The smaller perfoliated  
Fig-Marygold.

**T**HIS Fig-Marygold is also a Native of Africa, and in its manner of growing imitates the former but the Leaves are much greener.

The Branches, when they begin to grow woody, have a Springiness in them, as if they were hung upon Wires; but the Plant must nevertheless be supported with Props, when it is more than six Inches high, I have not yet heard that it has flower'd in England, 'tis propagated as the former.

Ficoides Afric. Foliis triangulari, glauco, perfoliato, brevissimo, Apice spinoso. Boerh. Ind. alt. 29. No. 17.

**H**ÆC Ficoides Africano Solo est oriunda, Forma quoque crescendi priori haud dissimilis, nisi ut Folia ejicit multò viridiora.

Ramuli, cum primum sunt lignosi, quamdàm quasi Tendacitatem retinent, Filo veluti metallico firmati; Plantam ipsam nihilominus Sustentaculis incumbere necesse est, cum ad Altitudinem amplius sex Digitorum accrevit. Flores se ostentant in Mense Augusti Coloris purpurei ad Rubedinem inclinantis. Propagatur, veluti in prioribus ostenditur.

Tithy-



*Tithymalus aizoides*, arborefcens, spinofus, caudice angulari, Nerii folio *Commel*  
*Praelud Bot* 56.

**A** Promontorio Bonæ Spei nobis hæc Planta eft advecta, e Terrâ Ramulis oritur Succulentiffimis erectis, qui nihilominus nodis irregularibus in extremitatibus circumvolvuntur, quorum unumquemque fupra, duæ Spinæ breves oriuntur fubfufcæ, & illinc exoriuntur Folia Succies Foliorum Sedi arbor plenacentis formæ aliquatenus accedentia.

Hæc Planta ad altitudinem unius circiter Pedis frondefcit, & poftea Arbufculum effe trium Altitudine Pedum progreditur.

Confervatorium vulgare, ex Injuriis Hyemalibus illam defendet, &, Ramufculos abfcindendo, & eos in terram inferendo, mense Junij, propagavi, cum primum duorum triumve dierum Spatium Radiis Solaribus, expofiti, accubuerunt ad arefcandum Vulnus eorum, à materna Plantâ exciffione effectum. Ex illis enim omni amputatione Succus Lacteus ubertim effluit.

The Oleander leav'd Euphorbium.

**T**HIS Plant is brought to us from the Cape of Good-Hope, it rifes out of the Ground with green Succulent Stems, which shoot upright, but are irregularly knotted on the Edges; oneach of which Knots are placed a couple of fhort brownish Spines, from whence alfo fpring the Leaves, which are Succulent and fomething faped like the Leaves of the Sedum Arbo-refcens.

This Plant, when it is a Foot high begins to Branch and will in time make a Shrub of about three Foot high.

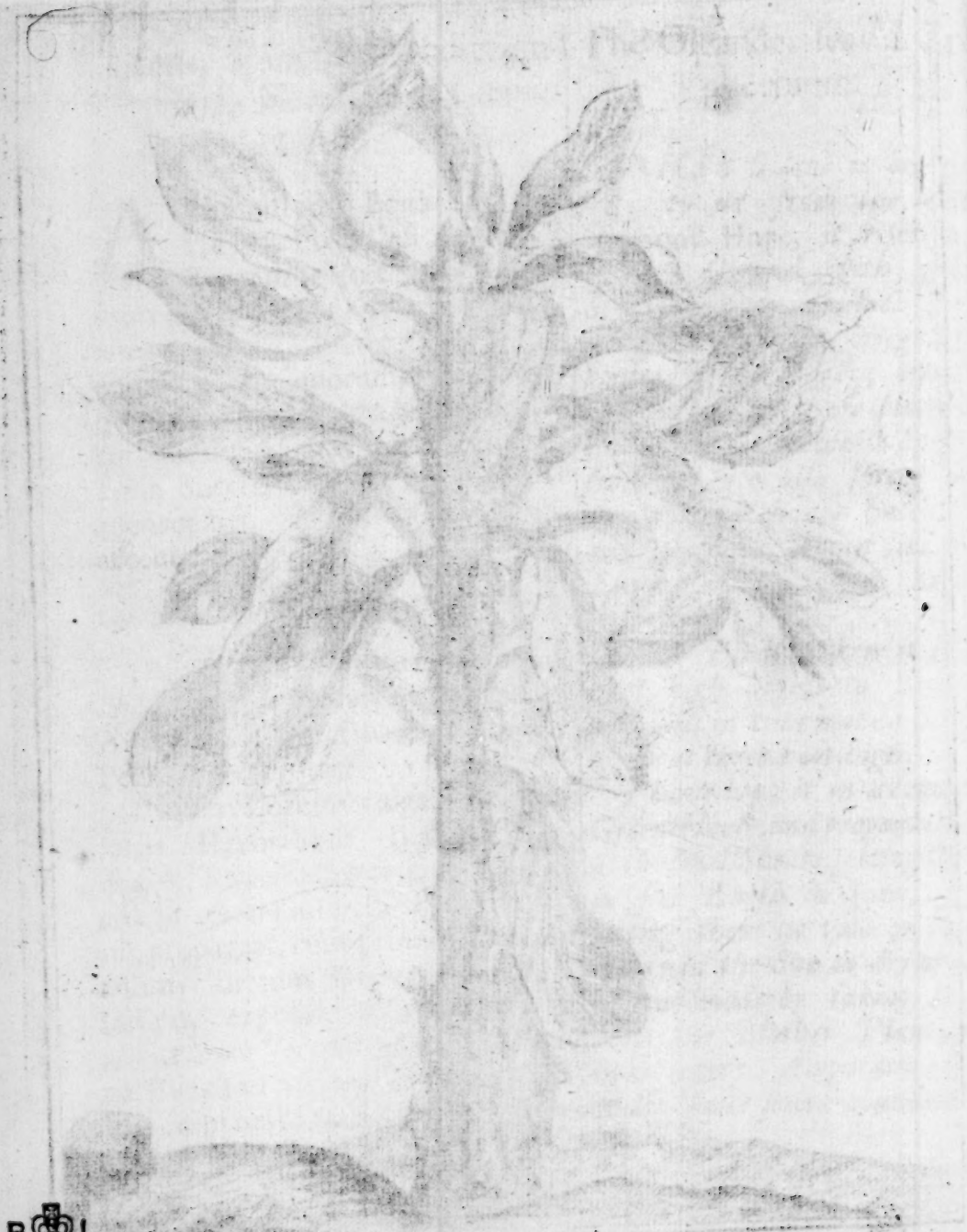
I have kept it in a common Green-Houfe, and propagated it by the fmall Shoots, fetting them in fine Earth in June, firft letting them lie two or three Days in the Sun to dry up the Wound made by taking them from the Mother Plant, for upon every Amputation the Milky Juice flows abundantly.

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*Euphorbia neriiifolia.* Linn. S. Pl. 648





*Sphaerica Tuberculata*

*Sphaerica Tuberculata*

*Sphaerica Tuberculata*

*Sphaerica Tuberculata*

**HUNC**

*Hypocistis*

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B<sup>Q</sup>L



*Cactus mammillaris.*

Linna. Sp. Pl. p. 686.

Ficoides, seu Ficus Africana  
Sphærica Tuberculata La-  
tescens, Flore Albo Fru-  
ctu Pyramidali Rubro.

Small African Melon-  
Thistle.

**H**UNC Melo Carduum è Pro-  
montorio Bonæ Spei origi-  
nem traxisse constat, & frigore Hyem-  
alia in Conservatorio vulgari haud  
difficillimè passus est. Sex superasse  
digitos nondum aliquos adhuc me  
vidisse memini, nihilominus perpau-  
ci eorum in Hortis Amstelodamen-  
sibus diù floruerant.

Truncus hujuscè Plantæ, trium Di-  
gitorum Diametri, Substantiam Po-  
mi internam quam maximè assimul-  
at, & omnis illius superficies Ma-  
mellis usquequaque circumvelata,  
summitates vero ornatae sunt Nodulis  
spinarum Stellas referentium, è  
quarum interspatiis apparent Flores,  
& postea erumpunt Fructus primo  
quidè aspectu, plenè ac perfectè  
maturos, & ad Ruborem altum  
accedentes. Illis continentur Semina  
quædam exigua nigra, quæ in  
Areolâ callida sata, Plantas juniores  
proferrent: Sin autem Cacumen  
sivè Summitatem illius excindimus  
stirps reliqua Verticibus novis repul-  
lulabit, qui Vertices, æstivo tempo-  
re abscissi, ad majus Incrementum,  
in terram sunt inserendi.

**T**HIS Melon-Thistle is  
brought to us from the  
Cape of Good-Hope, and is  
hardy enough to stand the Win-  
ter in a common Green-House. I  
have not yet seen any of them  
exceed six Inches in height, tho'  
there are some of them at Am-  
sterdam, that have been there  
many years.

The Body of it, which is  
about three Inches Diameter,  
is of the Substance of the Flesh  
of an Apple, which is cover'd  
all over with green-Knots  
pointed with Stars of a red-  
dish brown Colour, from between  
which come forth the Flowers,  
and afterwards the Fruit breaks  
out at once perfectly ripe, and  
of a deep red Colour: These in-  
clude little black Seeds, which  
being sown in an hot Bed, will  
bring forth young Plants, or if  
we cut off the Top of the Plant,  
the remaining part will put  
forth young Heads, which may  
be separated from it in the Sum-  
mer, and planted for Increase.

## The Little Cluster'd Aloë.

**T**HIS Aloe is also an African Plant, and is the smallest of any of that Tribe.

The Roots are fibrous and white, sustaining many Leaves placed round about the Center of the Plant; these Leaves are pointed at the Extremities, and their Margins or Edges, as well as their Backs, are set with whitish tender Spines.

In August appears the flower Stalk, bearing whitish Flowers towards the Top.

It has not yet ripen'd any Seed with us, but may be easily propagated by the young Plants which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a light Soil, a temperate Air, and little Water.

Aloë Afric. minima, atroviridis; spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. Boerb. Ind. p. 131.

**A**LOE hæc quoque Africana Planta, & inter tribules suos minimum est.

Radicibus sustentatur hæc Aloë fibrosis & albicantibus, folia multa in Orbem posita his innascuntur, & in mucronem acutum exeunt, in utraque margine & dorsi medio spinis armantur albis & inermibus; hoc est non rigidis sed flexibilibus.

Mense Augusto scapus floriferus prodit è centro hujus plantæ, in extremis parit flores colore albedo.

Semina hætenus produxit nulla, sed per plantas juniores ex ipsis radicibus pullulantes propagari potest.

Terra arenosa, Aer temperatus, Aquæ parum plantæ huic sunt in deliciis.

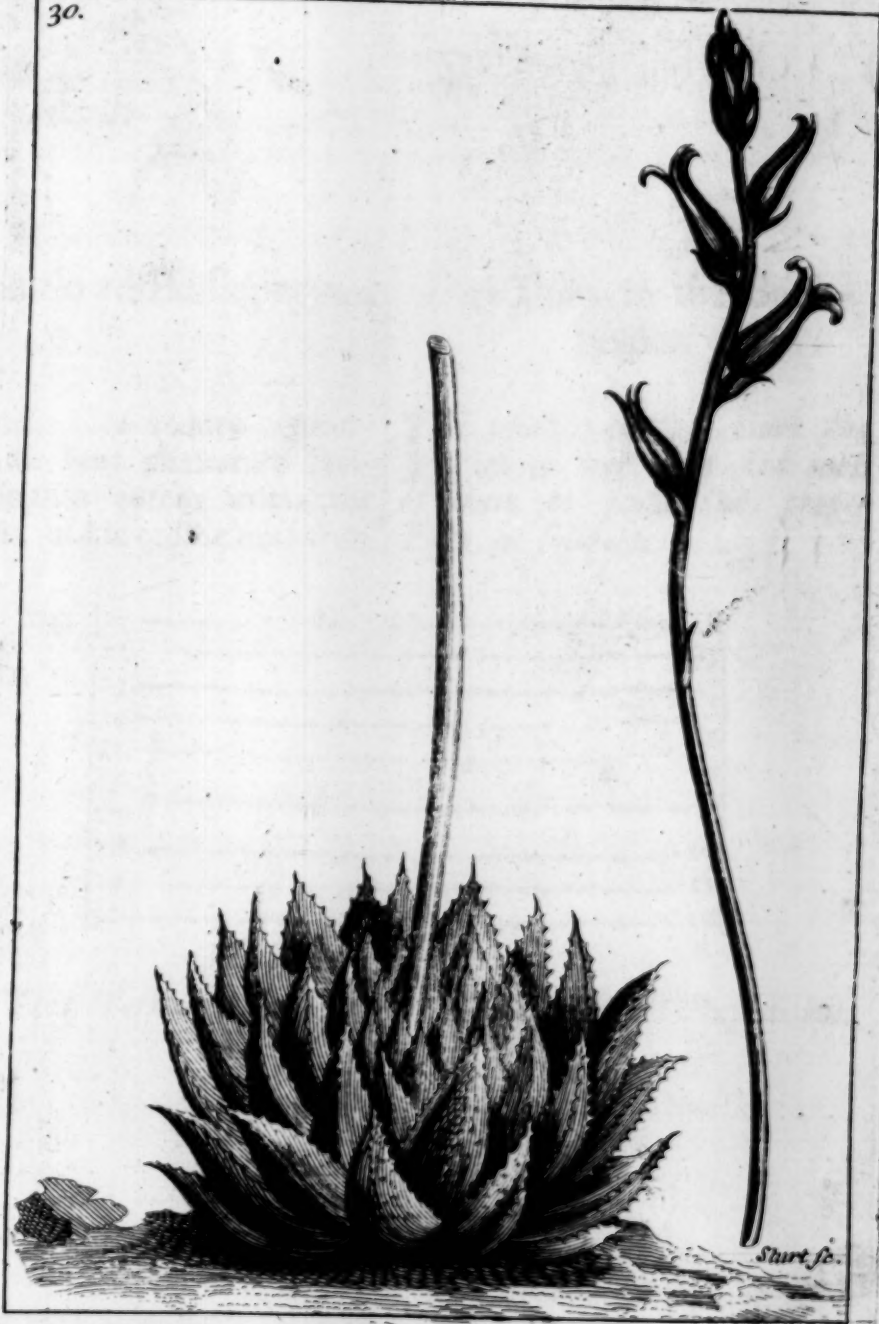
The END.

FINIS.





30.



*Aloe pumila.* Linnaeus. *Sp. Pl.* p. 460.

BOL

# Admonitio ad Bibliopegum.

# Directions to the Book- binder.

**I**N hoc libro Icones agglutinandæ sunt chartarum lacinis, singulæ autem inserantur suis locis, ut hic ordine notantur.

**I**N binding of this Book the Figures must be pasted each of them to front the proper Page, as follows.

| Icon. | Inseratur | Pagin. |
|-------|-----------|--------|
| 21.   | _____     | 1      |
| 22.   | _____     | 3      |
| 23.   | _____     | 5      |
| 24.   | _____     | 6      |
| 25.   | _____     | 7      |
| 26. } | _____     | 8      |
| 27. } | _____     | 10     |
| 28.   | _____     | 11     |
| 29.   | _____     | 12     |
| 30.   | _____     |        |

N. B. *This Work will now be carried on with all Expedition.*





# HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS

Hæc Insulæ Plantas

Abentilicet, Friciden, Coram, Molardum

Alindae eius Generis

*Jos. Banks*

Quæ in Hæc Insula non possunt

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, hinc Nomen, in Tabulis

ÆNEIS IN SCULPTAS.

PARVUM

Descriptiones hæc accedunt, & Cultus.

DECAS IV.

A RICHARDO BRADLEY, Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.

L O N D I N A

Impensis Auctoris, Prostant Venales à Gul. Meun  
apud Augustum Regem prope Portum Lymphi. 1757.

# HISTORIA

*Plantarum Succulentarum:*

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,

*Aloen* scilicet, *Ficoiden*, *Cereum*, *Melocardum*

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS  
ÆNEIS IN SCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

---

DECAS IV.

---

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

---

L O N D I N I:

Impensis AUTHORIS, Prostant Venales a Gul. Mears  
apud insigne Agni prope portam Templi. 1727.

T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING

The ALOES, FICOIDS, (or FIG-MARY-  
GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-  
THISTLES, and such others as are not  
capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on Copper-  
Plates; With their *Descriptions*, and  
Manner of Culture.

---

DECADE IV.

---

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of Botany in the*  
*University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.*

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without  
*Temple-Bar.* MDCCXXVII.

HISTOIRY  
OF  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING

The Aloes, Ficoids, (or Fig-Mary-  
golbs) Torch-Thistles, Melon-  
Thistles, and such others as are not  
capable of being cultivated.

Engraved from the Originals on Copper-  
Plates; With their Descriptions, and  
Manner of Culture.

DECADE IV.

RICHARD BRADLEY, Professor of Botany in the  
University of Cambridge, and F.R.S.

L O N D O N  
Printed for WILLIAM MEELES, at the Lamb without  
Temple-Bar. MDCCLXXVII.



VIRO REI

*BOTANICÆ* Peritissimo

M<sup>ro</sup>. *SHERRARD*, Legum Doctori,

*Smyrnensi* non ita pridem Consuli.

Quartam hanc Decadem Planta-  
rum Succulentarum Humilli-  
me D. D.

*In omni Obsequio*

*Devinctissimus,*

*RICARDUS BRADLEY.*

TO THE

Most Incomparable, Learned, and Accurate Botanist,

Dr. *SHERRARD*, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Late Consul at *S M Y R N A*;

This Fourth Decade of *Succulent Plants*  
is most Humbly Dedicated and Pre-  
sented,

By his

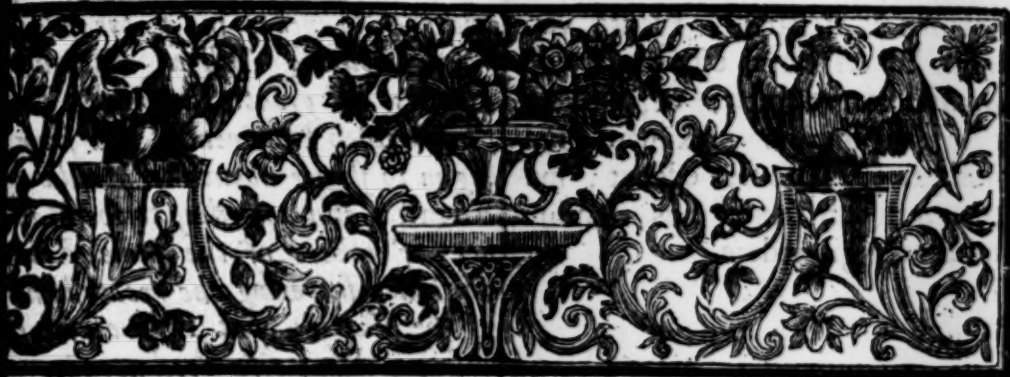
most obliged,

humble Servant,

*RICHARD BRADLEY.*



Sturt Sc.



*Sedum Majus Arborescens* L. B.  
33. 686.

The Tree Houseleek, with  
a Yellow Flower.

**P**LANTA hæc ad sex septemve pedum altitudinem assurgit; complures exerens ramulos erectos; fulcitque in apicibus racematim foliorum corona, rosarum more, ordine tamen dispositas; quod ex Icone constabit. Apices hi rosæ-formes expandunt sese plerumque tres quatuorve digitos, foliisque gaudent binos pollices longis, colorem viridiorem referentibus.

Florescente hac Planta, ex apicum meditullio pediculus emicat ad altitudinem

**T**HIS Plant will grow to be six or seven Foot high, bringing many Branches, which grow upright, bearing on each Top an Head of Leaves in Clusters, almost in the Manner of a Rose, but very regularly set together; as may appear by the Figure. These Rose-like Heads measure generally about three or four Inches over, and each Leaf is about two Inches in Length, of a Grass-green Colour.

When this Plant attempts flowering, one of the Heads breaks forth from



dinem pedalem, utrinque foliis decoratus; germinatque Figura pyramidali, flavis abunde ornatus floribus & stellatis. Planta vero hujus Descriptionis estipum, medio Augusto florere coepit, & ritu florum congenerum, maximam Hyemis partem flosculos edebat; maturum autem semen ejus nondum mihi contigit videre.

In mensibus æstivalibus terraque cribrata furculi nullo negotio radices agunt; Hyeme tamen imbres & frigora repellantur, operculis interpositis. Species hujus tribus, foliis variegatis, apud nos degit: nondum tamen, ut memini, nobiscum in florem prorupit.

from the Middle; and rises till it becomes a Stalk of a Foot high, adorn'd with Leaves on every Side, and then branches in a pyramidal Form, bearing Yellow Star-like Flowers in great Numbers. The Plant which I delineated this from, began to flower about the Middle of August; and according to the Manner of others of the same Kind, continued flowering the greatest Part of the Winter; but I have not yet discover'd any ripe Seed upon it.

It is easily propagated, by setting the Branches in fine sifted Earth, in any of the Summer Months, and kept from Water in the Winter, or while we shelter it from the Frost in the Greenhouse; we have a Sort of this, with variegated Leaves, but it has not yet flower'd with us.

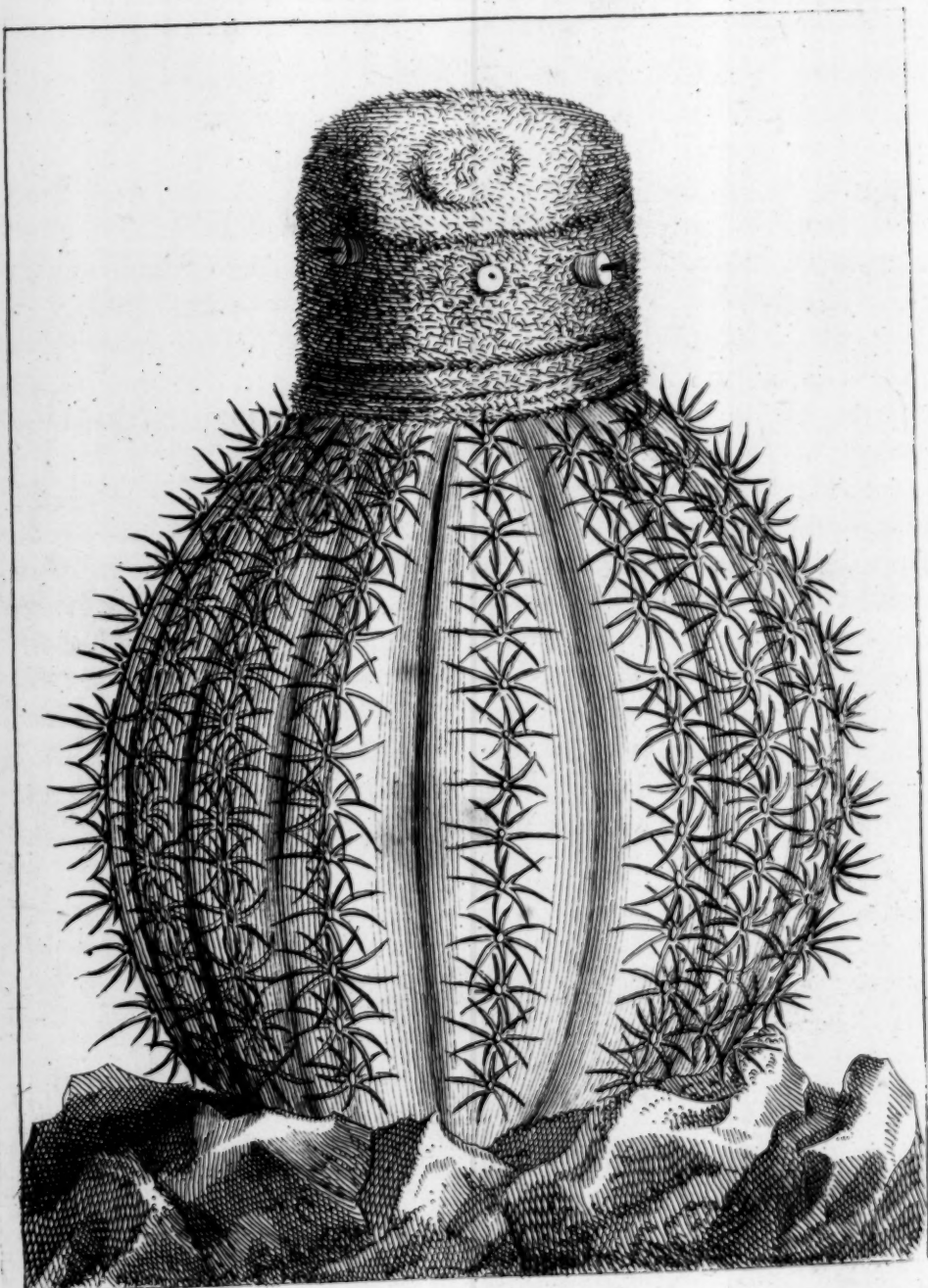


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32

*Cactus melocactus.* Lin. Sp. Pl. p. 666.

*Echinomeloeaetus.*

**P**LANTA hæc nomine Melocardui insignitur ex partibus; quoniam caulis ejus melonis æmulus, canaliculatus & multangulus conspicitur; cujus extremitates spinis stellatis sunt obsitæ, semunciam & dimidium longæ: Hinc enim appellationem forsitur Melocardui.

Spinofus caulis, & Melonis æmulus, infummitate gerit coronam lanuginosam, in cujus superficie rubæ exiles spinæ, aurantii maturi colorem simulant, ridentur; & ex spinarum medietatibus præcoces oriuntur fructus, coloris mali Persicæ inter florendum; quibus durantibus per paucos dies, ocyus decidunt.

D. Fairchild Hoxtoniensis, Rei hortensi promovendæ natus, quamplurimas hujusmodi plantas sativas suscitavit ex pulvino calenti: Et amputata summitate, tenelli succrescent ramusculi, idque repeti-

tis

The Turk's Head, or Turk's Cap, so call'd in America, or with us the true Melon-Thistle.

**T**HIS Plant is particularly call'd Melon-Thistle, because the Body of the Plant resembles a Melon, being ribb'd, and consisting of many Angles; the Edges of which are very thick, set with Star-like Thorns, about three Fourths of an Inch long, which is the Occasion of giving it the Name of Thistle as well as Melon.

This thorny and Melon-like Body, bears on its Top a woolly or cottony Head, on the outside of which, appear reddish small Spines, which gives it a Colour not much unlike that of a full ripe Orange; from the midst of which, come forth the Fruit full ripe, of a Peach-bloom Colour, which remain a few Days upon the Plant, and then drop off.

From the Seed of this Fruit, Mr. Fairchild, a famous Gardener of Hoxton, has raised many young Plants, by sowing them in the Summer in Hot-beds; and if the Head be then cut off, the Plant will put forth

B

forth



tis vicibus; adeo ut numerosa propago plantationi inserviat.

Hæc planta, aqua pauxillulâ contentus, perpetuum & intensum solem postulat; ad littus vero nostrum appellit ex insulis Nevvis & S. Christophori, Americanis.

Hanc plantam aliquoties vidi tres pedes altam; pedemque latam in prominenti parte; licet cum huc asportetur superat pedem altitudine.

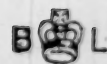
forth new Branches, if we may so call them, that may be afterwards cut off and transplanted.

This is a Plant that loveth very little Water, and must have constantly a great Share of Heat. We receiv'd them from the Islands, Nevvis, and St. Christopher's in America.

I have seen of this Plant three Foot high, and in the broadest Part above a Foot over, but it is most commonly brought to us about a Foot high.



loe





*Aloe Africana, caulescens, foliis caulem amplectentibus, floribus aurentiacis. Dom. Gul. Sherrard.*

Common-spotted American Aloe.

**A**LOE hæc maculosa, tantum cedit majori Americana: speciei in hortis nostris frequentandis: Folia ejus plus minus pedem longa, cum ad justam magnitudinem accreverint; in summitate sunt acuminata descendentibus spinis. Color gramineus albo maculatus, intuenti conspectum præse fert gratissimum.

Mense Julio scapus floriferus prodit e centro hujus plantæ, in Extremis parit flores colore balustino.

Facile propagatur hæc Aloe plantis junioribus satis frequenter ex ipsa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Aerem adamat calidum et aridum, aquæ vero parum.

**T**HIS spotted Aloe, next to the great American Kind, has been the most common in our Gardens. The Leaves are about a Foot in length, when they are at their full growth; they are pointed at the Extremities and thorn'd on the Sides; their Colour is a Grass-green, maculated with White, which renders the Plant very agreeable.

From the Centre of this Plant rises the Flower-Stalk, in July, bearing at the Extremity, the Flowers of a bright red Colour.

This is easily propagated by young Plants, which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a warm dry Air and little Water.



J. tab. 44

*Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides*  
*Africana erecta, teritesolia,*  
*floribus albis umbelatis.*  
 Par. But. 166.

The White-flower'd, Sweet-  
 scented, Umbeliferous  
 Fig-Marygold.

**A**FRICANA est hæc planta,  
 arbusculum refereus, pedes  
 duos altum; Folia ejus glauci  
 sunt coloris, binatim posita.

Planta hæc rarius Efflorescit  
 licet instante partu racemos emit-  
 tit floribus peralbis apibusque  
 flavis, suaveolentibus adinstar a-  
 mygdalæ amaræ.

Eam propagabis facillimè si  
 ejus ramusculum in terram inser-  
 veris mensibus Junii & Julii.

*Ficoides* hæc etenim ejusque  
 generis aliæ, amant aerem libe-  
 rum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

**T**HIS Plant is a Native of  
 Africa; it makes a Shrub  
 about two Foot high, bringing its  
 Leaves in Pairs; at the Joints,  
 of a Whitish-green Colour.

It blossoms but seldom, and then  
 brings Clusters of very white Flow-  
 ers with yellow Apices, smelling  
 like bitter Almonds; the Leaves  
 are of a Whitish-green Colour.

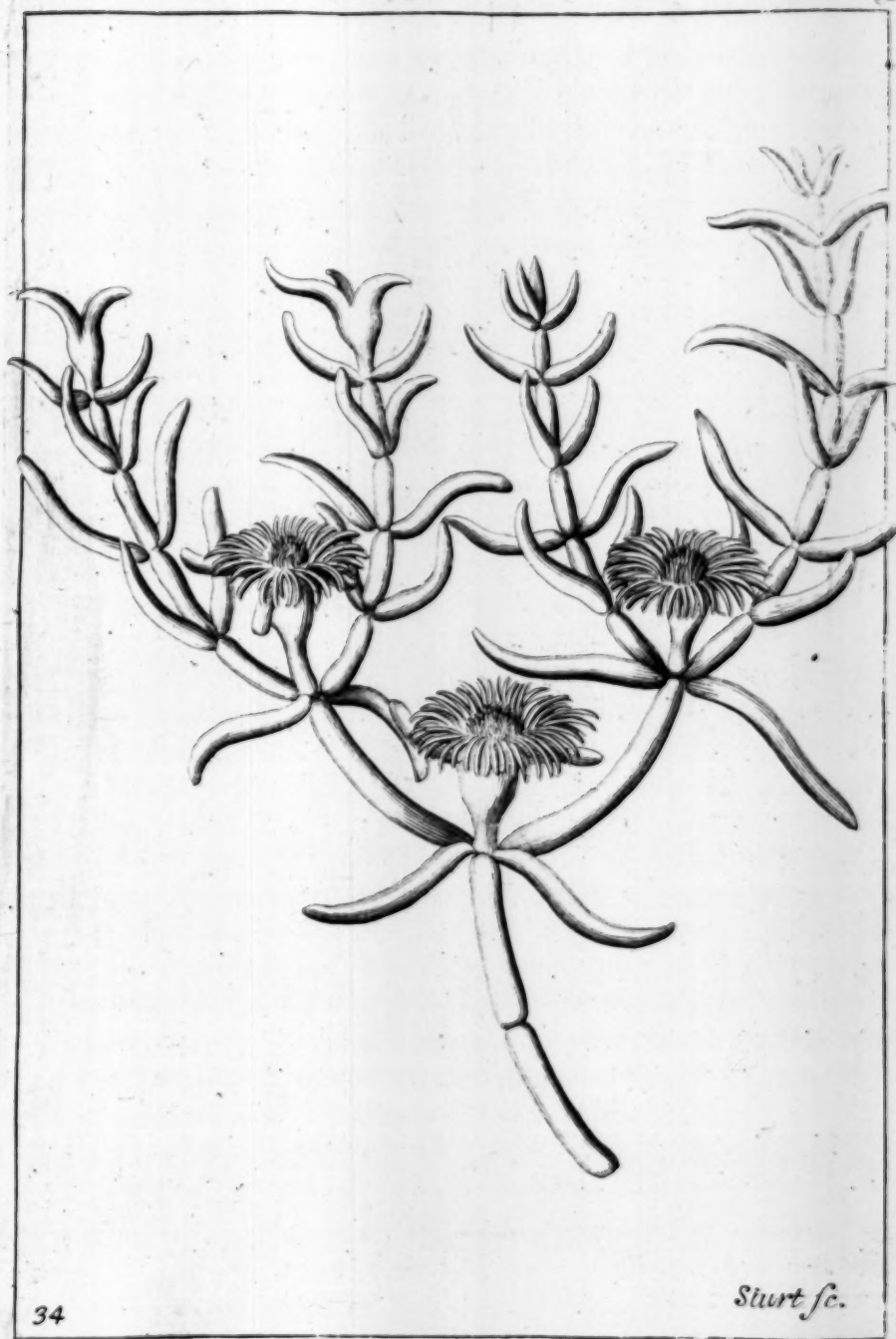
This Fig-Marygold is easily pro-  
 pagated, by planting Cuttings off  
 it in June and July.

It may be kept the Winter in a  
 common Green-house, and loves an  
 open Air, when the Weather is not  
 very sharp.



v. 5. p. 17.

pl. art. 6



34

Sturt sc.

*Mesembryanthemum* <sup>gemmiflorum</sup> *umbellatum*.  
Linna. Sp. Pl. p. 689.

B  L

BOL





35

Sturt sc

*Mesembryanthemum hispidum:*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 69.

*Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides*  
*Africana folio longo tenni,*  
*flore Aurantio Boerh. Ind.*  
 alt. 291 Fo. 5.

**P**ROMONTORIUM Bonæ  
 spei nobis commendat hanc  
 plantam: Suffruticis mensuram  
 aequat, crescitque erecta, caule  
 minutis capillis obsito; folia per  
 paria ex articulationibus emittens,  
 punctis variegata Argenteis flo-  
 res quæ ejus sunt coloris purpure;  
 ad pallidum vergentis, in mediis  
 tutio petalorum striati purpureo  
 saturatiore. Singula biennio hæc  
 planta e sarmentis oriunda, men-  
 sibus æstivis; vivendo enim non  
 tertium vincit annum.

Efflorescit hæc planta in men-  
 sibus Julio & Augusto; uberrime  
 semen emittit, cui ferendo mensis  
 Martius benignissimus. Hyberno  
 tempore hypocaufti vulgaris ope  
 indiget.

The Hairy Spindle-leav'd  
 Fig-Marygold, with a  
 pale Purple-Flower.

**T**HIS Plant is brought to  
 us from the Cape of Good-  
 Hope; it makes a small Shrub,  
 holding its Shoots upright, the  
 Stalks are cover'd with small  
 Hairs, it bears its Leaves in Pairs,  
 at the Joints; seemingly powder'd  
 with Silver, and its Flowers are  
 of a pale Purple Colour, striped  
 through the Middle of the Petals,  
 with a Deep-bar-Purple, we ought  
 to raise this Plant from Cuttings,  
 every two Years, any time in the  
 Summer, for it dies when it has  
 lived three Years.

This flowers in July and Au-  
 gust, and bears Seed plentifully,  
 which may be sown in March; it  
 requires only a common Green-  
 house in the Winter.



*Ficoides, seu Ficus, aizoides Africana, frutescens, folio glauco, parvo, flore violaceo, Boerh. Ind. alt. 290. N<sup>o</sup> 8.*

**H**ÆC planta forsan primum, præ cæteris ejusdem generis, Anglicum invisit solum: Porrigebat eam nobis Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

Ramusculorum extremitate flores proveniunt mensibus Julio & Augusto, more cæterarum Ficoidum irradiati: Suntque coloris purpurei. Seco, neglecta renouellatione, hæc planta vivendo non tertiam vincit annum. Biennio igitur nondum completo, & durante æstate, præsegmina terræ sunt inferenda.

The Purple-flower'd, Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

**T**HIS Plant perhaps is one of the oldest Fig-Marygolds that we have had in England; it was brought us from the Cape of Good Hope; it makes an upright Shrub, about two Foot high, bringing the Leaves in Cross-pairs at the Joints.

On the Extremity of the Branches come the Flowers, in July and August, which are radiated like other Fig-Marygolds, and are of a blueish Purple-Colour; but this Plant will not last longer then three Years without renewing; and therefore when it is in its second Year, plant some Cuttings off it in the Summer to raise new Plants.







BOL





*Mesembryanthemum glaucum.*  
*Linn. Sp. pl. p. 696.*

*Ficoides Afric. caule lignoso, erecta, folio triangulari, ensiformi, scabro, flore luteo, magno. Boerh. Ind. alt. 289.*

The upright Triangular-leaved Fig-Marygold, with a yellow Flower.

**A**FFRICANA hæc est planta arbusculum referens: Folia fert glauca, floresque flavi sive limonii coloris.

**T**HIS Shrub we received from the Cape of Good Hope; the Leaves are of a blueish Green, and the Flower of a bright Yellow or Lemmon Colour.

Ex hæc planta, media hyeme copiose pallulant flores tegmine accedente ne frigore aduratur, qua quidam tempestate folia remusculique uberius protuberant quam cum in apicum proferuntur, copiam tamen aeris temperationis & aquæ sustinabit, hæc planta parumque refugii frigora protelabit.

This Plant flowers in the Winter very freely, while it is in the Green-house; at which Time, the Leaves and Stalks grow longer than they usually do when the Plant is abroad: It delights in abundance of Air, and will bear frequent watering; a very little Shelter will defend it from the Frosts.

Propogatur quemadmodum & proxime descripta planta.

We may propagate this Plant like the former.





*Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, viridi, flore saturate purpureo.*

The Club-leaved Creeping-Fig-Marygold, with purple Flowers.

**F**ICOIDES hæc promontorio Bonæ Spei oriunda. Solum siccum saxosumque amat; caules enim & folia sunt generis succulentioris; plantaque omni ex parte humi serpens, obidente humore, promptè putrescit; adeo ut modici imbres nutritioni sunt satis, nisi radii solares aut locus declivis aquas confestim minuunt. Notatu dignum, quod genicula, ubi folia prorumpunt e novellis, distincta sunt colore rubeo-purpureo.

**T**HIS Fig-Marygold comes from the Cape of Good Hope: It delights in a dry stony Soil, for the Stalks and Leaves are very succulent, and the whole Plant creeping upon the Ground, will easily rot with wet; and so it requires little Water where there is not a great share of Sun to dry the Surface of the Earth immediately; the Earth does not draw off the Moisture presently of it self; It is remarkable, for having the Joints where the Leaves appear in the new Shoots, mark'd with a reddish Purple-Colour.

Planta hæc apud me florebat mense Septembri flores radiatos purpure coloris. Summitatibus præfectis numerus facillime adaugeatur sub æstivo sole,

This Plant flower'd with me in September, with radiated Flowers of a Purple-Colour. It is easily propagated by Cuttings planted in the Summer.





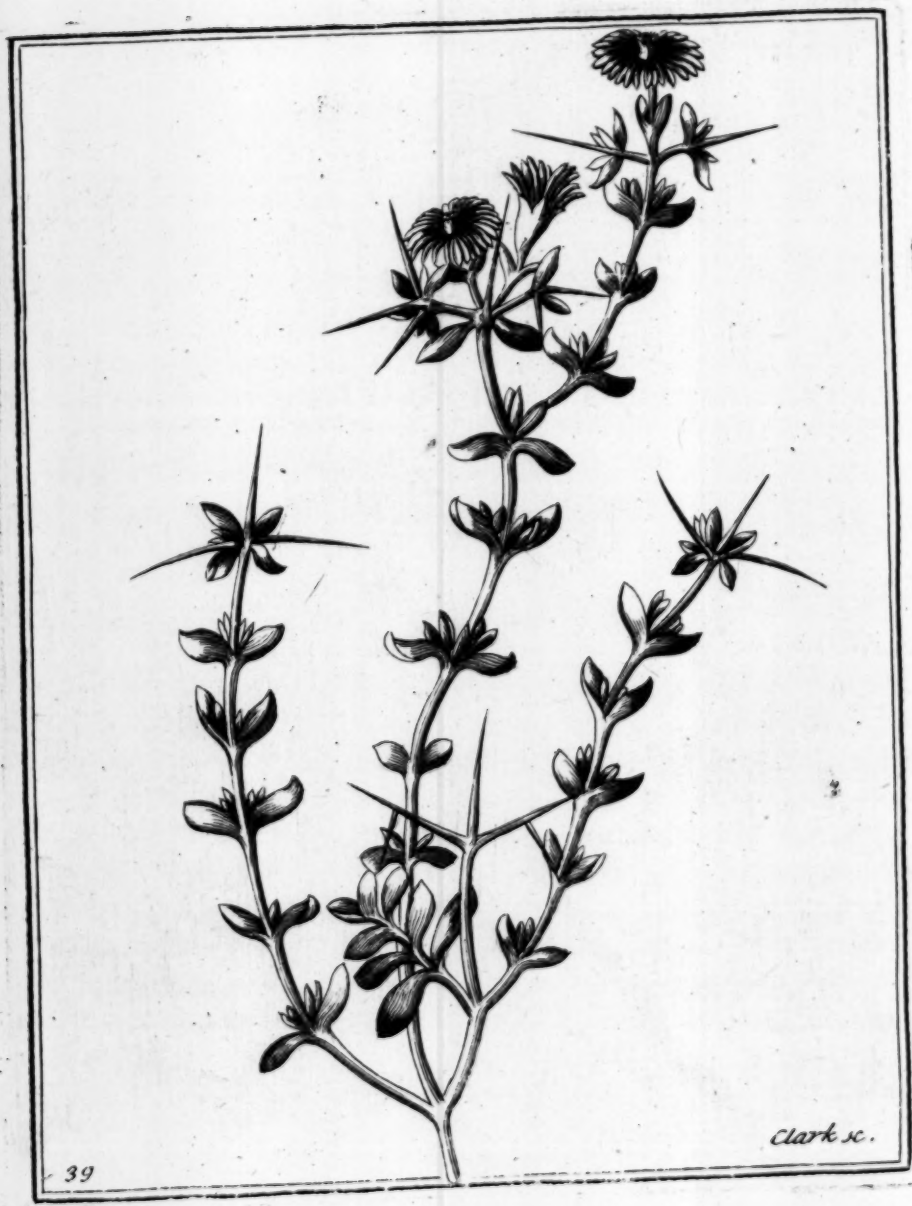
*Mesembryanthemum crassifolium.*

Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 693.

BOL







*Mesembryanthemum spinosum.*  
Lin. Sp. Pl. p. 693.

*Ficoides Africana*, aculeis  
longissimis & foliatis nas-  
centibus ex alis foliorum,  
Boerh. Ind. alt. 290.  
Nº 18.

**A**FRICANA est hæc Fi-  
coides, frutescit ad altitudine  
pedalem, cum minutis foliis per  
pares adgemicula dispositis, formâ  
triangulari.

Caulium extremitates in duris  
acutisque spinas desinunt, quibus  
divisis tenuioris emergunt spinæ  
una cum fasciculis foliorum flo-  
rumque pallide purpurei coloris.  
Florendi tempus cedit mensibus  
Augusto & Septembri. Singulis  
annis, tempore æstivo, renovetur  
ex sarmentis, cum ad tertium  
annum non durabit. Rarissimam  
hanc plantam solum vidi in fortis  
releberriam nuper ducissæ de  
Beaufort.

The Thyme-leaf'd Thorny-  
Fig-Marygold.

**T**HIS is brought to us from  
the Cape of Good Hope:  
It makes a Shrub about a Foot  
high, with small triangular Leaves,  
of a Light-green Colour, set in  
Pairs at the Joints.

The Extremities of the Stalks  
are terminated with hard sharp  
Thorns, which branch into smaller  
Thorns, among which, come Knots  
of Leaves, and the Flowers of a  
pale Colour. The flowering Season  
is in August and September. It  
should be renewed every Year, by  
Cuttings planted in the Summer,  
for it will not live to be three  
Years old. I have only seen this  
Plant in the Garden of the late  
celebrated Dutchess of Beaufort,



C

*Ficoides,*

*Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, crasso, longissimo flore intus luteo, extus aurantiaco.*

The creeping Cluster-leaf'd Fig-Marygold, with a Yellow-Flower.

**H**ÆC etiam planta Africam genitale solum fatetur, quæ humi procumbit semper, & redeunte æstute tenellos emittit surculos utrinque, quorum prope extremitates prodeunt flores pediculis insij tentes, pollicem & dimidium longis. Cum flos sese aperuit, petalorum pars superior coloris lucide flavi, pars tamen alter colore subfusco flavoque variegata.

Folia formâ triangulari plus minus tres pollices longa, graminæ color racematim posita.

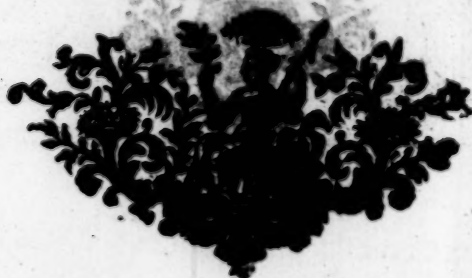
Ex avulso ramulo, et omnes plantæ aizoides, facile multiplicatur.

**T**HIS is also an African which always lies close to the Earth, sending forth young Shoots every Summer from all Sides; near the Extremities of which, come the Flowers upon Foot-stalks, about an Inch and half long; when the Flower is open, the upper Side of the Petals is of a bright Yellow Colour, but the back Side of them is variegated with a brownish Red and Yellow.

The Leaves are Triangular, and near three Inches long, set together in Clusters, of a Grass-green Colour.

This *Ficoides*, as well as all other succulent Plants, may be increased by Cuttings.

F I N I S.



*...genitale solum fatetur ... comulatum ... dim. cl. p. 697*



40

Sturt Jr.

*Mesembryanthemum corniculatum*. Ann. of Nat. Hist.



To His Excellency General Sir John D. IV.

General Sir John D. IV.  
General Sir John D. IV.  
General Sir John D. IV.



BOL

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|       | 36 | _____ |           |       | _____ | 14 |
|       | 37 | _____ |           |       | _____ | 15 |
|       | 38 | _____ |           |       | _____ | 16 |
|       | 39 | _____ |           |       | _____ | 17 |
|       | 40 | _____ |           |       | _____ | 18 |

*Note,* The Fifth DECADE is now in the Press and compleats this Work.

*N. B.* The Reader is desired to correct the Error of the Printer in Re-  
 gard to the Folio's, which are wrong number'd, the Folio's 1. and  
 2. should be 7. and 8.

**A**DMONITIO ad Bibliopagum  
 in hoc libro Icones agglut-  
 nandas sunt chartarum laciniis, in-  
 quibus autem insertarum hinc locis, ut  
 eorum in frontem paginæ, as follows.  
**D**IRECTIONS to the Book-  
 Binder, in binding of this Book.

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# HISTORIA

*Plantarum Succulentarum:*

COMPLECTENS,

**Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,**

*Aloen scilicet, Ficoiden, Cereum, Melocardum*

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt:

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS  
ÆNEIS IN SCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

---

DECAS V.

---

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

---

L O N D I N I:

Impensis AUTHORIS, Prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears*  
apud insigne *Agni* prope portam *Templi*. 1727.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING

The ALOES, FICOIDS, (OR FIG-MARY-  
GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-  
THISTLES, and such others as are not  
capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on Copper-  
*Plates*; With their *Descriptions*, and  
Manner of Culture.

---

DECADE V.

---

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of Botany in the*  
*University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.*

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without  
• *Temple-Bar.* MDCCXXVII.

SUCCESSFUL PLANTS

The ALOES, RECORDS, for THE-MARY-  
GOLD, THE-THISTLES, WILSON-  
THISTLES, as are not  
capable of a

*For Banks*

Engraved from the Originals, on Copper-  
Plates; With their Descriptions, and  
Manner of Culture.

DECADE V.

RICHARD BRADLEY, Proprietor of BARNY in the  
County of Cambridge and E. H. S.

L O N D O N

Printed for WILLIAM M. B. at the Press without  
• Triple-Bar. L B

HONORATISSIMO VIRO

**CAROLO WAGERO**, Equiti,

Uni ex Dominis Delegatis quibus rerum  
Maritimarum cura mandatur, eidem-  
que Classis *Britannia* prefecto, et Re-  
giae Majestati a Secretis Consilijs.

Hec quinta Decas Succulenta-  
rum Plantarum in masculinum  
Honoris signum humillime De-  
dicatur et offertur ab,

*Obsequentissimo*

*et addictissimo,*

*sibi Servo,*

**RICARDUS BRADLEY.**



TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE

*Sir CHARLES WAGER,*

One of the Lords Commissioner's of the  
Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's  
Most Honourable Privy-Council.

This Fifth Decade of *Succulent Plants*  
is most Humbly Dedicated and Pre-  
sented,

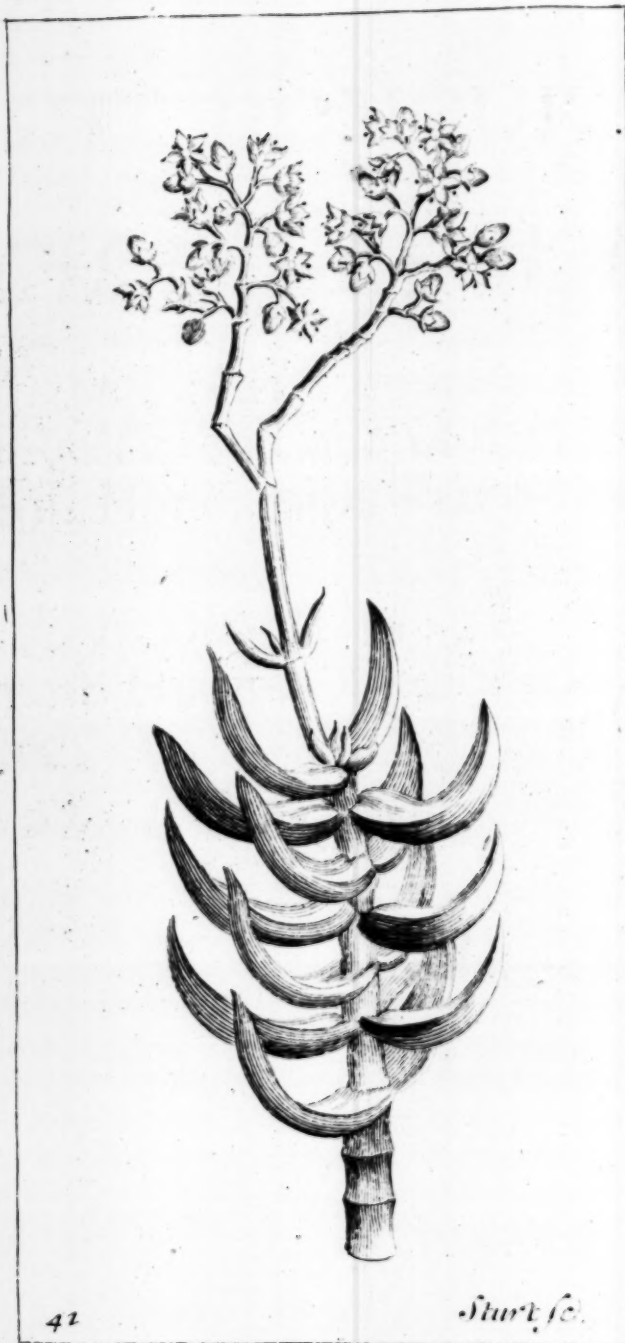
*By his*

*most obliged,*

*humble Servant,*

RICHARD BRADLEY.

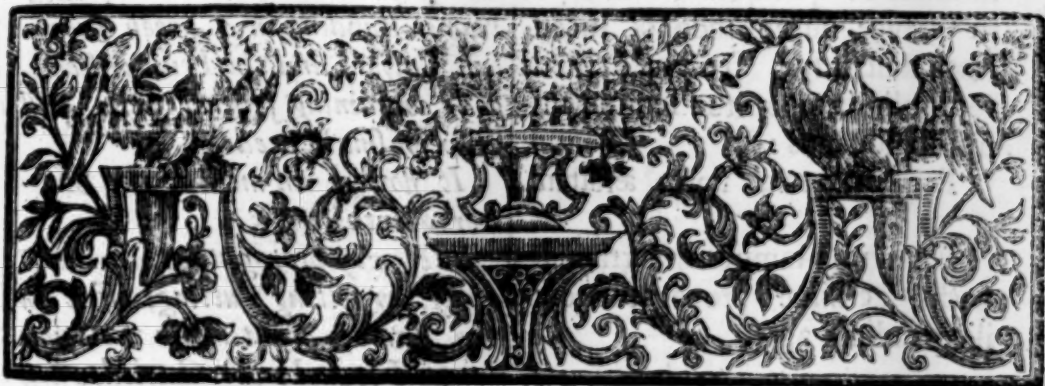




42

Sturt sc.

*Crotopala totipungens* var.



*Cotyledon Africana frutescens*  
*flore umbellato Coccineo.*  
*C. Commelin. Hort. Amste-*  
*lodam. p. 24.*

The Scarlet-flower'd Afri-  
 can Cotyledon.

**T**RUNCUM ha-  
 bet hæc Cotyledon  
 rotundum, tubenrem  
 & quasi genicula-  
 tum, qui in ramos  
 dividitur, quos folia ex adverso  
 bina ita amplectuntur, ut a ra-  
 mulis transfadigi videantur, hæc  
 succulenta, lata, mucronata, &  
 pauca hirsutæ fimbriata sunt,  
 ramulorum cacumina pulcherrime  
 ornantur floribus numerosis, coc-  
 cineis,

**T**HIS Plant rises with  
 a round Stem, some-  
 what reddish and knot-  
 ted, which divides it  
 self into several Bran-  
 ches, beset with Leaves in Cross-  
 pairs at the Joints. These Leaves  
 are succulent, somewhat broad and  
 pointed, and a little fringed on  
 the Edges. On the Tops of the  
 Stalks come the Flowers in great  
 Numbers of a beautiful Carmine  
 Colour



cineis, & umbellatim positis, & erectis, qui omnes monopetali, tubulati & quinquifidi sunt, & in calyce quinquifido & succulento nascuntur, fructus è variis vaginulis componitur semine minutissimo foetis:

Per integram floret æstatem.

Ex avulso ramulo in terram depacto facillime propagatur cum ilico radices agat.

Caspari Commelin M. D. Botanices Professoris & Academiæ Cæsareæ Naturæ Curiosorum Collegæ Horti Medici Amstelædamensis Plantæ Rariores & Exoticæ: Printed at Leyden 1706.

*Colour placed in Umbells; they are monopetalous but divided at the Tops into five Parts, each Flower standing in a green succulent Calyx; and the Fruit or Seed-pod containing several Cells, full of very small Seeds.*

*It flowers in most of the Summer Months.*

*We may propagate this Plant easily, by setting Cuttings off it in the Earth, any time in the Summer. I brought this Cotyledon first into England, Anno. 1714.*







*Desmodium illinoense - L. var. 1894*

*Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, brevissimo, flore purpurascente, filamentoso. Boerh. Ind. alt 190. N<sup>o</sup> 19.*

**F**ICOIDES hæc rarissimi superat digitos quinque, & inter tribules suos minimum est Arbusculum; Folia vix frumenti granis Majora, compactè satis & conjunctius posita in suos ramusculos.

Mense Augusti flores emittit radiatos, eosque Elegantissimos purpurei coloris.

Fructus hujus plantæ, in Anglia hæcenus me vidisse non Memini, quamvis passim apud Hortulanos curiosiores invenienda est hæc planta.

Eam propogabis faciliè si ejus ramusculum in terram inferneris mensibus Junij & Julij.

Hæc planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

The Thyme-leaf'd Fig-Marygold.

**T**HIS Fig-Marygold seldom makes a Plant above five Foot high, and is one of the smallest Shrubs of this Family. The Leaves are hardly bigger than Grains of Wheat, and are set very close together upon the Branches.

The Flowers are radiated and of a fine Purple-Colour.

They appear about August, but I have not yet observ'd any ripe Fruit, notwithstanding it is growing in many curious Gardens.

It is easily propogated, by planting Cuttings or young Shoots off it, in June or July.

This Plant, and all others of the same Tribe, love an open free Air, when the Weather is not extreme cold.



*Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, glauco crasso, flore amplo, aureo.*

The Dwarf - Triangular White-leaf'd Fig-mary-gold.

**F**ICOIDES hæc in locis saxosis crescit propè promontorium Bonæ spei, folia ejus triangularis sunt figuræ, Coloris quidam viridis ad Albedinem aliquatenus accedentia, digitos tres longa propè terram racematim crescentia.

Flores se ostentant in mense Augusti, coloris aurei suis pediculis quinque vel sex digitos longi insistentes.

Eam propogabis facillimè si ejusdem ramusculos terræ inserueris ut moris est cum prius descriptis.

Adamat Aerem Calidum & Aridum, aquæ verò parum.

**T**HIS Plant grows in stony Places, about the Cape of Good Hope; the Leaves, which grow in Clusters close to the Earth, are of a greenish white Colour, of a triangular Figure, and about three Inches in length.

The Flowers appear in August, upon Foot-stalks of five or six Inches in length, they are radiated and of a Golden-Colour.

We may easily propagate this Plant, if we set the Off-sets in the Earth, as directed for the former.

It loves a dry warm Air and little Water.



*Ficoides*



43

Sturt sc

*Mesembryanthemum albidum.*  
Linna. Sp. Pl. p. 692.

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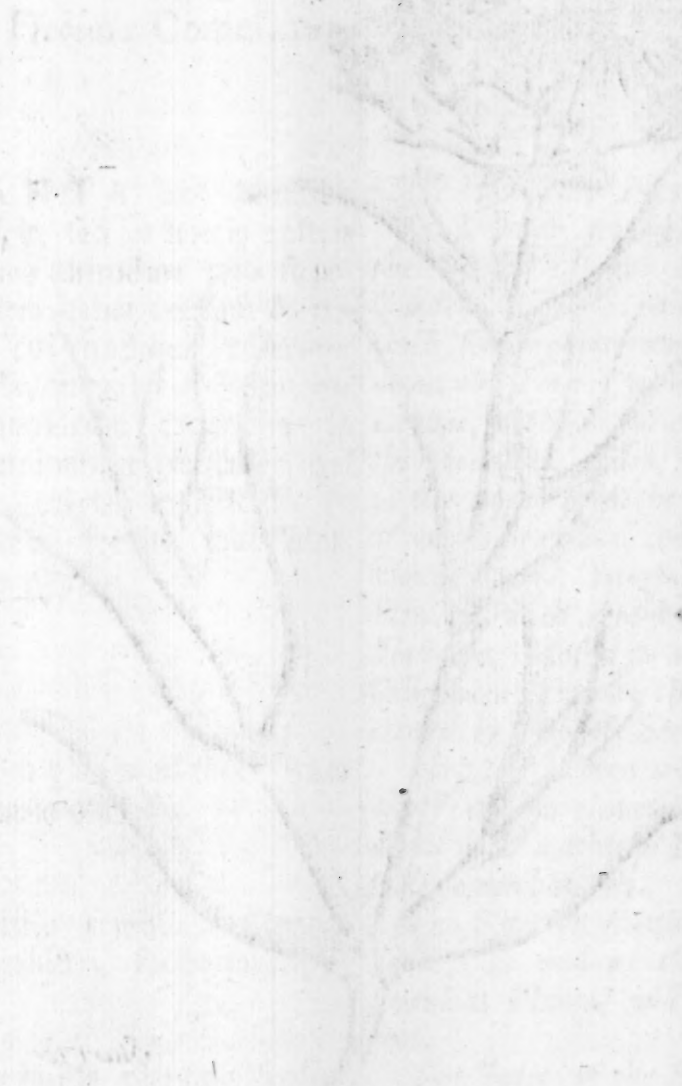
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v. Dec. 4. p. 12.



*Mesembryanthemum bellatum* L.

*Senecio Africanus arborescens*,  
*folio Ficoidis* Comel. rar.

40.

The Ficoid-leaf'd African  
 Groundsell.

**P**LANTA hæc citissimè  
 crescit, sed in hortis nostris  
 pedes duos altitudine raro supe-  
 rat; caulem habet crassum & ro-  
 tundum cui undique adhærent  
 folia crassa, succulenta & mucro-  
 nata, ramulorum cacumina in  
 varios terminantur pediculos, qui  
 flores in calyce multiscisso &  
 cylyndraceo ferunt multifidos,  
 femina, papposa.

Cæterum glauca est tota Planta  
 & rore cæso obdusa.

Ex avulso ramulo, ut omnes  
 plantæ aizoides, facile multipli-  
 catur.

Succus hujus plantæ viscosus,  
 oderatus & dulcis est.

**T**HIS Plant is a quick  
 Grower, yet it rarely exceeds  
 the height of two Foot in our  
 Gardens. The Stem is round and  
 thick, sending forth many Branches,  
 about the Tops of which, grow the  
 Leaves, without any exact Order;  
 they are thick, juicy, and pointed  
 at the Ends, from the Extremities  
 of which Branches, come forth the  
 Flower-Stalks, bringing Clusters of  
 Flowers, each consisting of many  
 Flowrets, inclosed in a Calyx of a  
 Cylindrical Figure; these are suc-  
 ceeded by Pappose Seeds.

Both the Leaves and Stalks of  
 the Plant are glaucous, and pow-  
 dered with a whitish Dew, which  
 feels somewhat oily.

The Slips or Cuttings of this  
 Plant, as well as those of other  
 succulent Plants, will easily take  
 root.

The Juice of the Plant is vis-  
 cous, sweet-scented, and sweetish  
 to the Taste.

*Euphorbium Africanum caule  
squamoso, tuberoso, minus,  
Boerh. Ind. alt. 258 N<sup>o</sup> 7.*

The Large White flower'd  
African Spurge.

**R**ADIX hujus Tithymali  
alba & crassa fibras aliquot  
emittit albicantes : Caules ex ip-  
sa radice exit rotundus virridis  
& squamosus ; circa caulis nas-  
cuntur ramuli & ut caulis squa-  
mosi, singulis squamis, cum juni-  
ores sicut, folia innascuntur par-  
va & angusta.

In caulis ramulorumque sum-  
mitate pediculi oriuntur mediam  
unciam longi, rotundi & crassi,  
quorum quisque florem gerit al-  
bum unicum, monopetalum, in  
quinque profundas lacinias divi-  
sum, ut pentapetalus appareat,  
hæc itaque petala denuo in tres  
quatuorve alias lacinias dividun-  
tur.

Seminibus maturis, & avulsis  
ramulis facile multiplicari potest,  
quum, ut cætera Tithymalorum  
Species aizoides.

Tota planta copiose lactescet.  
Adamat aerem calidum & ari-  
dum.

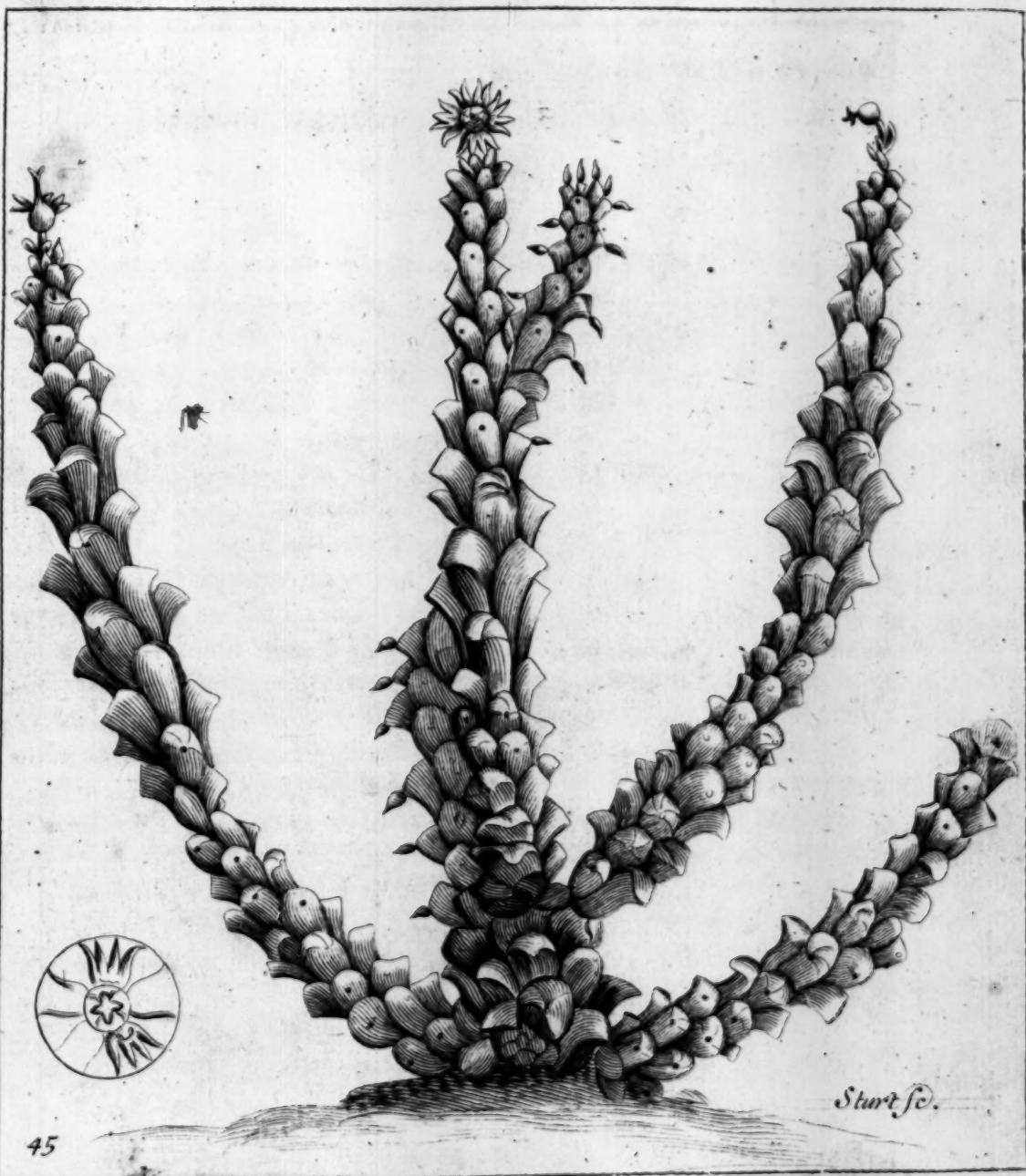
**T**HE Root of this Spurge is  
white and thick, sending out  
whitish Fibres ; from this Root  
riseth the Stem round, green and  
squamous, from which, shoot the  
Branches that also are squamous ;  
from each of which, while the  
Shoots are young, shoot forth  
small narrow Leaves.

From the Tops of the Stems or  
Branches, come forth round thick  
Foot-stalks half an Inch in length,  
on which come the Flowers, which  
are whitish and monopetalous,  
deeply cut in five, so that the  
Flowers seem to be pentapetalous,  
and these seeming Petals are again  
cut in three or four Divisions.

We may easily encrease this, or  
any other succulent Tithymal by  
sowing the Seed, or by Cuttings.

The whole Plant is very full of  
Milk. It loves a warm dry Air.

*Ficoides*





BOL





*Ficoides Africana, frutescens, perfoliata, folio, triangulari glauco, punctato, cortice lignoso candido, tenui. Boerh. Ind. alt 290. N<sup>o</sup>. 16.*

The Thorny Perfoliated Fig-Marygold.

**H**Æc indigena Africæ aliquanto lato perfoliato generi tertiam meam decade memorato confimilis, verum folio minora & vindiora eo habet, extreme etiam in hac foliorum partes rubentibus spinis interferuntur.

Hujus flores rubicundi, purpurei, ejus artem apices flavi coloris sunt. Flosculum hunc circiter æstatis finem apparentem scissionibus propagare eodemque quo alie *Ficoides* modo ex colore licet.

**T**HIS is a Native of Africa, Somewhat resembling the large perfoliated kind Mention'd in my third Decade, but has its Leaves smaller and greener than that, and also the Extreme Parts of the Leaves in this, are set with reddish Thorns.

The Flowers of this, are of a reddish Purple Colour, and their Apices are Yellow; their Blossoms appearing about the End of Summer. We may propagate this by Cuttings, and cultivate it like the other *Ficoides*.



*Ficoides*



*Ficoides* Afric. procumbens  
 Tripolii succulento folio,  
 flore candido. Pluck. Mant.  
 77. Tab. 329. f. 4.

The Daify-leav'd Creeping-  
 Fig-Marygold.

**H**EC Planta quamvis multos  
 annos in *Angliâ* fuerit, raro  
 tamen in hortis inveniatur, ex *A-*  
*frica* proveint; cito gravis eradit,  
 adeo at Terram versus vergat, et  
 Stipitibus eam alligari necesse fit,  
 ut in Figura ostendimus, aliter in  
 terram prostrata appareat.

Circiter *Augustum* petaliis argen-  
 tei caudaris, apicibus in centro co-  
 loris straminei, floris edit.

Hujus fructus communis generis  
 aliis multo major est.

Notandum, costas foliorum in  
 medio, colore purpureo fore, quum  
 reliqua folii pars pallidâ viriditate  
 fit.

Surculos five scissuras plantando,  
 antequam utriculi five floris germi-  
 na in ijs appareant, propagetur.

**T**HIS Plant has been many  
 Years in England, but is  
 yet a scarce Plant in the Gardens;  
 it is a Native of Africa, and soon  
 becomes weighty enough to encline  
 to the Ground; so that unless we  
 tye it up to Sticks, as I have re-  
 presented it in the Figure, it will  
 lye flat to the Earth.

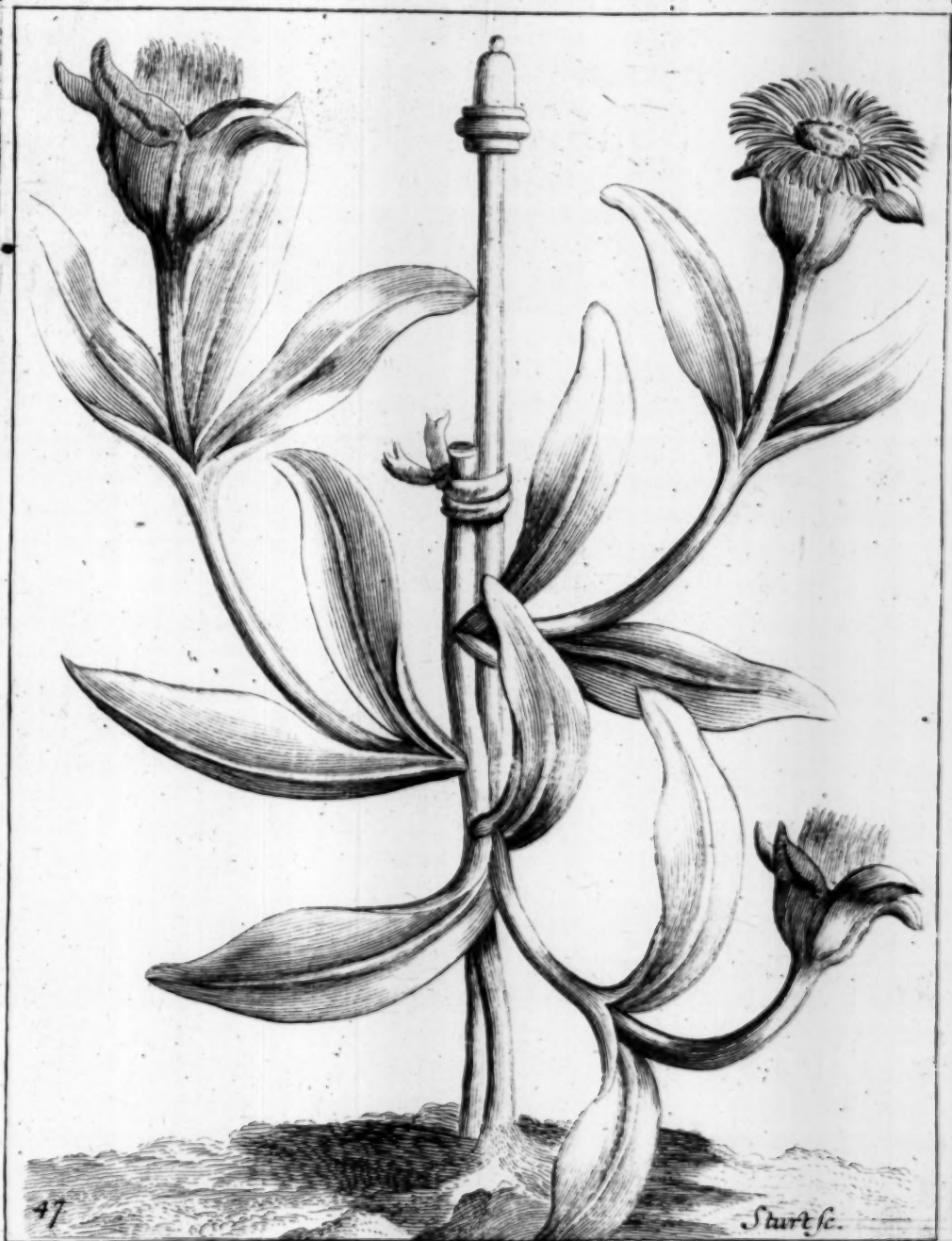
It flowers commonly about Au-  
 gust, the Petals being of a Silver-  
 White, and the Apices in the  
 Centre, of a Straw Colour.

The Fruit of this is much larger,  
 in proportion, than any of the  
 common Sorts.

It is remarkable, that the Ribbs  
 in the Middle of the Leaves are  
 of a Purple Colour, while the  
 other Part of the Leaf is of a  
 pale Green.

It may be propagated by plant-  
 ing the Slips or Cuttings before the  
 Flower-Buds appear upon them.

*Ficoides*



*Mesembryanthemum tripsolium*. Linn Sp. Pl. p. 69.

BOL







48

Shurt Sc.

*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*  
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 688.

*Ficoides Africana, folio Plantaginis undulato, Micis Argenteis Asperso. Tournef. Ac. R. Sc. Ann. 1705.*

**H**EC Animalis Planta, cui Adamantine arboris nomen indidi, ut ab Hortulanis dignoscatur, a Bone-Spei, Premontorio proveniens.

Unoquoque Anno a seminibus Martio et Aprili mensibus satis excitanda est.

Quum primum comparet, folia aliquantulum formam foliorum Plantaginis assimilant; aliquando duos vel tres uncias lata, quinque aut sex Digitis longe culminibus punctata, intra duos aut tres menses frondescit, harum autem frondium folia diverse admodum Figure a prima fronde sunt, ut Icon ostendit, tum autem primum tum postreme frondes itidem caules succulanti admodum, et pustulis limpide aque contexti sunt, que, sole Plante alucente, totidem adamantes assimilant: Cerciter Mensis Julium et Augustum flores argentei candoris videntur, imum versus colorem carneum

The Diamond Fig Mary-gold.

**T**HIS is an annual Plant from the Cape of Good-Hope, to which I have given the Name of the Diamond-Tree, for it to be known amongst the Gardeners.

It is raised, every Year, from Seeds sown in March or April.

When it first appears, the Leaves are somewhat of the Figure of the Plantain Leaves, sometimes three or four Inches broad, and about five or six Inches long, pointed on the Tops; but in two or three Months it branches forth, and the Leaves of those Branches are of a very different Figure from the first, as the Icon sets forth; but the first and last Leaves, as well as the Stalks, are very succulent, and cover'd over with Blisters of clear Water, which shining upon the Plant, resembles so many Diamonds; about July or August the Flowers appear of a Silver-

carneum quodammodo representant  
plerumque mense Novembris perit,  
apertis campis, estivo tempore cre-  
scere gaudens: Eam fruticem,  
duos pedes altum edentem vidi.

*Silver-White, inclining towards  
the Bottom to a Flesh Colour. It  
commonly perishes in November,  
and loves to grow in the open  
Ground during the Summer. I  
have seen it make a Shurb two  
Foot high.*



**Ficoides**

BOL





*Ficoides Neopolitanum* flore  
candido H. L. B. Boerh.  
Ind. alt. 291. No. 15.

**H**ANC Plantam unam ex  
Kali's *Parkensoni*, vel ut aliter  
efferam, *Neopolitanam*, non  
vero (ut quidam Autumant) *Afri-*  
*canum* *Ficoidem* esse existimo. Plan-  
tam circiter duos pedes altam effi-  
cit; rami Autum et Frondes admo-  
dum succulente et debiles, qua de  
causa pedis altitudinem superans  
se sustentare nequit; lucida viridi-  
tate quasi argento arspersa fulget.  
Flores ut in tabula videre licet; lo-  
cantur, pallido, stramineo colore  
per omnes fere estivos menses ap-  
parentes.

Scissionibus ut alia *Ficoides* pro-  
pogatur.

0. Feb. 34  
The Rosemary-leaved Fig-  
Marygold.

**T**HIS Plant I suppose to be  
one of the Kali's of Parkin-  
son, or that it is in other Terms a  
*Fig-Marygold* of Naples, and not  
of Africa, as some take it to be;  
It makes a Plant of about two Foot  
high; but the Branches and Leaves  
are very succulent and weak, so  
that it cannot well support itself,  
when it is more than a Foot high;  
It is all of a Light-green Colour,  
shining, as if it was powder'd with  
Silver. The Flowers are placed,  
as in the Figure, and are of a pale  
Straw Colour, appearing in most of  
the Summer Months.

It is propagated from Cuttings,  
like the other *Fig-Marygolds*.



C

Cotyle

*Cotyledonoides Afric.*

The Arboreſcent White-flower'd, *Cotyledon*.

**H**EC Planta Africe indigena, Ficoides quidam affimilans foliis, que tranſverſis paribus juxta articulus ponuntur. Fruticem duobus pedibus altum facit, e caule rotundo, aliquantulum nodoso fuſco rubro colore Orientem. In ſummitatibus ramorum caules Florum circa Menſem Septembrem apparent, culminibus gerentes parvos candidos flores, qui Marceſcentes flaveſcunt, et denno ſeſe occludunt, ut alie ſucculente Plante propogatur, tant opere creſcit, ut frons in Terram decidens radices agit, Hanc Plantam primum in Angliam, Anno 1714 attuliſſe ſolus

**T**HIS Plant is a Native of Africa, reſembling ſome Sorts of *Ficoides* in its Leaves, and are ſet in croſs Pairs at the Joints: It makes a Shrub about two Foot high, proceeding from a round Stem, ſome what knotted, of a browniſh Red Colour. On the Summits of its Branches the Flower-Stalks appear about September, bearing on their Tops ſmall White Flowers, which, when they decay, turn Yellow, and then cloſe themſelves. It is propagated like other Succulent Plants, and is in a particular Manner given ſo much to Encreaſe, that even a fallen Leaf will take root with only falling to the Earth. I brought this firſt into England, Anno 1714.

F I N I S.

THE END.






50

Sturt sc.

*Crapula coccinea* Linn



B  L

**A**DMONITIO ad Bibliopegum  
in hoc libro Icones aggluti-  
nandæ sunt chartarum laciniis, sin-  
gulæ autem inferantur suis locis, ut  
hic ordine notantur.

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Binder, in binding of this Book  
the Figures must be placed each of  
them to front the Pages, as follows.

| Icon. | Inferatur Pagina |
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| 43    | 10               |
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| 46    | 13               |
| 47    | 14               |
| 48    | 15               |
| 49    | 17               |
| 50    | 18               |

**A** MONITIO ad Bibliopetam  
 in hoc libro Icones agunt  
 nuda sunt characterum facies, in  
 quibus autem inferantur huiusmodi, ut  
 hic ordine notantur.

**D**IRECTIO ad Bibliopetam  
 in hoc libro Icones agunt  
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 quibus autem inferantur huiusmodi, ut  
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| Icon. | 41 | — | Insertum Pagina | 7  |
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|       | 47 | — |                 | 14 |
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